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FESTIVE PARIS.

A HOLIDAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

PREPARING FOR THE SHAH—FRENCH MANNERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE—OUT-OF-DOOR SCENES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, July 6, 1873.

The visit of Nasr-ed-Din, "the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard, whose splendor and magnificence equal those of the heavens; the sublime sovereign; the monarch whose armies are numerous like the stars, and whose grandeur recalls that of Djamschid; whose munificence is equal to that of Darius; the heir to the throne of the Keyanians; the sublime and absolute Emperor of all Persia," to quote from the preamble of the treaty signed July 12, 1855, is an event of some importance in the domestic history of the French. The Shah is said to have a strong predilection for this European nation, and speaks of the Persians as the French of the East. The festivities given on this occasion are full of joyous souvenirs, which appear all the more brilliant, perhaps, because seen across a dark and sombre chasm. For many weary months the country has been passing through what may be termed a social void. Society has existed, it is true, quietly and in the background, but it has had a modest and uncertain existence amid the turmoils of war and revolution. Private amusements were accompanied by excuses, and the popular fêtes have been in honor of Bellona. Since great Cæsar's fall no royal visitors have come in state to receive the homage and felicitations of the capital—no high and mighty guests have come to furnish occasion for public festivities like those upon which we are entering to-day. For more than two years the "fair Lutèce" was presumed to be in sackcloth and ashes; then came a period of *demi-deuil* with concerts, spectacles, drives in the Bois de Boulogne, and suppers at the Cascade; then the "24th May," and the "Grand Prix de Paris," and the half-mourning neutral tints began to give place to brighter, gayer colors. From this time the social circles began to expand, and *en danseurs* appeared once more upon the cards of invitation. Now the "king of kings" has come to put an end to mourning euphemistical or real.

IDEAS VERSUS PRACTICE.

It may be urged, perhaps, that there is less of fact than fancy in this sketch of French society during the provisional. In truth the mourning has been in a great measure imaginary or metaphorical; but the "idea" has been an actuality nevertheless, and has proven a serious restraint. It was considered *mauvais ton* to open the salons while the soil of France was yet occupied by the conqueror; but, since the Prussians have already turned their faces toward the Rhine, with the ransom of France in their pockets, the period of national mourning and humiliation may be appropriately curtailed a little out of deference to the Shah. And after all this general mourning, metaphorical or real, may be as sincere as the *mea culpa* said from cushioned pew or the responses to the litany. *C'est égal! Fidèle était toujours bonne;* and to a people so fond of life and movement, of brilliant cavalcades and processions, of gay crowds, sunshine, light, and color, the past two years of apparently dull and deedless life must have been very trying.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

But under the new régime, for good or for ill, Paris is returning to her former self. At the present time the Government understands, I have reason to believe, the urgent necessity of giving employment to the poor, and a certain amount of "distraction" to the people. Here a ruler, be he Emperor, King, or President, is only popular when, and so long as he knows how to set in merriment the electric current which unites the people in one common sentiment of admiration for the pomps of life, and to gratify the natural and national love for display. Far be it from me to speak lightly of this peculiarity or feeling, which many Americans affect to regard as puerile and unseemly, for in France all public fêtes were attended with increased activity in commerce and trade, and followed by a wave of financial prosperity which is felt by every class in the community.

FRENCH MANNERS.

But it is not alone in a material sense that such occasions are beneficial, for by them and through them the *mœurs* of the nation are improved. The good manners of the French are mainly due to the fact that they pass a large portion of their time in groups or crowds. This leads to a softening of individual asperities, and to a certain collective refinement which every stranger must remark. What can be more charming than that appearance of gaiety, graceful ease of carriage and of movement, and that air of good-natured enjoyment which pervade a French crowd; and how striking it appears when this air is seen to run through an entire nation, setting it in vivid contrast with those morose and sullen people who take even their pleasure sadly, and who are too selfish to enjoy the amusements in which all classes can have a share! Public fêtes are beneficial because they lead to association, and it is by association that our rude barbarian instincts are tempered and tamed. It is by contact with the world that we rub down the sharper angles of our rugged natures. Hence that process of moral and social attrition exercised upon the French by their frequent crowds, has a marked effect upon the character of the people. It improves and softens their manners; it leads to that forgetfulness of self which constitutes the charm of social intercourse; it brings out in bright relief the better and more amiable qualities of individual characters; and it has a collective effect which is always felt and appreciated but not easily described. The French have cultivated the art of social enjoyment. I say the "art," but the culture of social pleasures is a science—the gay science, if I may be allowed to extend the meaning of the term which the troubadours of Provence applied, and not without reason, to their joyous art—and a science which is not sufficiently cultivated in this practical age. But the culture of such pleasures as those we are now enjoying is of direct material and practical utility. During the past week there has been a rush of busy life throughout the entire city. Money has been scattered about in every direction; the cleansing and decoration of the town has given employment to all who desired to work; and the leading contractors and furnishers in each arrondissement have engaged every man, woman and child who applied to them, at wages above the usual price because the work had to be done in a hurry. The tradesmen, also, have been busy. Society had to be supplied with almost everything for the reception of the Shah. The grand dinners to be given have exhausted the resources of the halles, and hundreds of men are now scouring the country in search of provisions for the Parisians and their thousands of guests. The festivities have, as I have already remarked, set in movement a wave of financial prosperity which will be felt by all classes in the community.

Yesterday I called upon M. Alphand, the able Engineer and Director of Public Works, and learned that he had increased the army of employes under his command by more than 10,000 men. Throughout the city there was work to be done, and decorations had to be arranged from the lawns of Ranelagh to the Palais Bourbon. The Arc de Triomphe, which was in process of reparation, had to be covered with canvas, in order to conceal the scaffolding, which hid the famous statuary groups, and the whole covered with banners, flags, and streamers. The reception of the Shah was to take place under the immense arch, and the entire Place de l'Etoile was turned into a vast amphitheatre. At the western entrance a large marquee had been placed to close the arch, and within a modest throne, covered with red velvet, had been placed, in case his majesty preferred to sit while receiving the homages of the city authorities. A lunch had also been provided. The splendid monument was decorated with flags, the Persian green and white alternating with the French tricolor. Surmounting the arch, and visible for a long distance, was a large lion couchant, in a rising sun, the rays being continued beyond the shield by French and Persian flags. This seems to have struck his majesty's attention the moment he left the Bois de Boulogne. The arms of Persia were placed above the entrance, between festoons of flags, artistically arranged, and on each side the arms of the Ville de Paris. When I entered the court-yard of the Luxembourg, in which is the Department of Public Works, I found a movement of busy life which of itself foreshadowed coming events. M. Alphand was giving directions to a dozen subordinates at the same time, and receiving the cards of hundreds of people who came to him for cards of admission. "You are a member of the Press," he said to me, "and hence I receive you for a moment; but you see that I am obliged to refuse myself to thousands." My first object was to procure tickets, and my second to ask for some details about the work now being done about the city; but I saw at once that this was no time for gathering such information. Continuing his orders while talking to me, M. Alphand made some remarks about the enterprise of the New-York journals, and said that cards had been sent to the Embassy, which he presumed were for the members of the leading American journals, but for fear they had been given out already, he would take me personally to M. Michaud. This he did, and in the Department of the Beaux-arts I found the same busy activity. There I was told that seats for only 12,000 persons could be provided in the Place de l'Etoile, and already there had been more than a hundred thousand applications. A few green tickets were left, and these were placed at my disposal; but in the evening Col. Hoffman kindly sent me blue tickets, entitling me to a better place. The white cards bore the letter A; the blue, B; the green, C; the latter being for the crowd. The departments marked C were facing the sun, and, owing to the rising ground and the Arc itself, it was impossible to see anything of the reception from these tribunes. For this reason the cortége was driven around the circle to the left, in order to show the Shah and his diamonds to the greatest possible numbers. Within the circle of chains about the monument, chairs had been placed for the families of the Municipal Councilors. The tribune A was for the corps diplomatique and the families of high functionaries, and the Duchess de Magenta and her children were early to take their places, near the Avenue Ulrich. About the base of the Arc evergreen-trees had been placed, with stands of rare plants brought from the city gardens. In the transversal avenue was stationed the band of the Garde de Paris, or the Garde Républicaine, as it was called in the time of M. Thiers.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATION.

The decorations along the Avenue des Champs Elysées were very simple, consisting merely of posts upon which were festoons of flags, and upon alternate poles the French and Persian streamers. On each side of the way the houses were decorated with flags, the Stars and Stripes predominating, and every window was filled with spectators. Dr. Helmbold had his balcony covered with crimson velvet and laden with flowers and plants, as on the Fourth of July, for his reception. All the Americans along the route to be traversed by the Shah had put out their flags, and behind them were groups of ladies in brilliant costumes, the whole making a most charming picture when seen from the street. Upon Mr. Cowden's gallery I recognized Senator Nye, Gen. Steening, and several others known to me by sight, while familiar faces looked down from many a window along the route.

THE SPECTATORS ASSEMBLING.

The published programme notified the public that carriages would be excluded from the main avenues after 4 o'clock, and that those holding tickets must present themselves before 5 in order to gain admittance. By 3 o'clock a stream of people turned toward the great centre of attraction, and two hours later the boulevards were deserted. The open streets were thronged with cabs and vehicles of all sorts—on one side three rows going up, laden with living freight, on the other two rows of carriages returning empty. At 4 o'clock the Avenue Friedland was thronged with vehicles, and blockaded to some distance below the Rue Balzac. Close by the hotel of M. Houssaye and the present residence of Mr. Stebbins, a fence had been thrown across the street, leaving an entrance at one side, where the cards of admittance were examined. A piece was torn from the corner of each, to prevent their being thrown out to be used by others. By 4 o'clock the tribunes marked C were completely crowded, the better places having been taken shortly after noon. From that hour the arena began to fill rapidly, and before 5 o'clock a compact crowd filled the place, and circulated slowly about the tribunes, in which the ladies were already seated upon the benches covered with crimson velvet. In front of the tribunes were chairs, brought from the Bois de Boulogne, and 2,000 chairs were placed upon the open space lying between the Avenue de l'Impératrice and the Avenue de la Grande Armée.

A SHOWER.

Soon after 5 more than 20,000 people were gathered in the Place de l'Etoile, as many more were surrounding the circle further back, where nothing at all could be seen, and on every side the windows and balconies were thronged, and even the roofs invaded. At this hour an attempt was made to clear the circle, but it proved no easy task. A line of the Garde de Paris was formed from the Arc to the tribunes, and by sweeping slowly around it managed to press back the crowd and force the assembly into its proper place. The weather soon began to look doubtful. Heavy masses of black clouds hung over the arc, and after threatening rain for half an hour a sharp shower came on to dampen glossy hats, and to frighten the ladies who had come out in elegant chapeaux and costumes. Fortunately this was of short duration, and although the tribunes were for a moment hidden by a canopy of umbrellas, they were soon again resplendent with life and colors, and rendered still more brilliant by the rays of the declining sun.

Waiting for three hours in the sun for the arrival of a prince, even for the Shah of Persia, is not so easy a matter as it may appear to those who read accounts of it seated in a comfortable arm-chair. Yet the crowd was gay and in good humor, and the time wore on rapidly, passing unperceived when one walked about the circle and looked upon the array of beauty assembled in the tribunes. Good-humored jokes were passed, and lively *calembourgs* upon the Shah were made, none of them being extra good, but all exciting cheerful smiles. Beside me was a *spirituelle* young mother with her pride, an infant prodigy, of course, who passed his time in eating cakes. When he could eat no more he handed a small morsel back to mamma, and stated in a regretful way that he could not manage the rest. "Never mind, my boy," she quickly replied, *"nous allons garder ça pour le Chat,* (Shah.") This sally caused a laugh, and brought out a number of other puns of the same sort, but all fashioned upon the famous reply of President Dupin. Some thirty odd years ago M. Guizot was debating a treaty with Persia in the Chamber of Deputies, and in nearly every sentence had to make some allusion to the "Shah" and to a Minister or functionary called "Mauzer." After a time the Chamber was convulsed with suppressed laughter. Always grave and serious, M. Guizot became annoyed, and turned inquiringly to M. Dupin. "It seems that I have been funny," said M. Guizot; "can you tell me, Mr. President, the cause of this inappropriate pleasantry?" *"Je crois, Monsieur,"* said Dupin, with a merry twinkle in his eye, *"que votre Shah excite les souris de la Chambre."* This joke, absolutely untranslateable into English, has been the cause of a thousand of the kind, but slightly modified. When the gardes cleared the circle one joker came into the tribunes saying that the crowd had been driven from the circle for fear some one should tread upon the *queue du Shah,* and the appearance of a dog drew roars of laughter from the princes and princesses in the white-card tribunes. At 6:15 a jehu spread consternation in every direction by saying that the arrival of the Shah had been put off to "twenty minutes past nine." Even this news was received with good humor, and with exclamations of various sorts. But the effect of the joke was destroyed by the appearance of Gen. Montauban at the head of a brilliant staff, and soon after a scene occurred under the arc to furnish a subject for conversation. The wife of a Radical Alderman—a woman in crimson silk, fat, fair, and forty—came too late to find a place. After a time a chair was found for her, and the lady took it to the throne prepared for his Majesty, and plumped herself down beside it. She was requested to go farther back, but, standing upon her dignity as the wife of a city dignitary, she positively refused to move. She had come to see the Shah's diamonds, and intended to have a good look at them. Moreover, her husband was a member of the Municipal Council, and if there were any observations to make they could be addressed to him in the morning. Completely nonplussed by this assurance, the usher went out to consult a gendarme, and the lady refusing to yield to his reasoning, he called to a mounted sergeant outside. The latter dismounted and politely requested the lady to take her chair further back, and as she again refused with insolence, the cavalryman seized her by the chignon and pulled her out of the way. There was a scream and a rush of men for a moment, leading the audience to circulate the report that a pickpocket had been arrested; but calm was soon re-established, the brusque and irreverent cavalryman mounted his horse, and the lady took up a new position, where, if she could see anything through her tears of chagrin, she had an admirable view of the Shah and his diamonds. Such incidents seemed to while away the time, and at 6:15, the hour indicated for the arrival, the guns of Mont Valérien announced that the royal train had arrived at the station.

W. E.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

SCENES AT WEST HAVEN—A RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE AND PICNIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—After spending the afternoon and night of Sunday at New-Haven the squadron got under way at 9:45 this morning, under orders of Vice Commodore Dickerson, to cruise in the Sound, awaiting the arrival of Commodore Voorhis, in the Madeleine, who, with his brother, W. Voorhis, of the Tidal Wave, object to sailing on Sunday. All the yachts which were at New-Haven started out excepting the Maggie B. and Seagrave. As there was every probability of having to cruise back and forth for an hour or two, no one was in a hurry to get away, consequently we got off in a very irregular manner. On getting outside the harbor the Madeleine and Tidal Wave were seen coming in about five miles off. A sharp race to be the first boat to salute the Commodore's flag then took place. The Undine was the first. The Fleur de Lis, Commodore, Clio, Vision, Mary, Addie, Sophie, Qui Vive, Genia, and Kaiser Wilhelm followed in the order named; the others came up at long intervals. Meanwhile, the Vision started for New-York. After cruising for about an hour, the yachts got in line to run into the harbor here, the Madeleine leading; but although the rule is that all yachts should keep in line with the Commodore's yacht, the breeze was so fresh that the desire could not be resisted, and all started to be first in. Anchor was first run out by the Madeleine, and Commodore Voorhis was saluted from the Vice Commodore's yacht, which was waiting to receive him. The Kaiser Wilhelm, which had passed the Clio, Addie, and Undine on her way from New-London, was next; the Commodore, having passed the Clio, Addie, Undine, Kate, and Vision, was third; the Clio fourth; then came the Addie, Undine, Linda, Kate, Qui Vive, Mary, Sophia, Seagrave, Emma T., Genia, Maggie B., Seleng, Plover, and others, making a total of twenty-one yachts at anchor off here. At 1:30 the signal gun from the Commodore's yacht sent all ashore, and at 4 o'clock they were well entertained at a genuine Rhode Island clambake, tendered to them by W. H. Brown, proprietor, and the guests of the Beach House. Of course the yachtsmen were well received and royally treated, and there being a Sunday-school picnic on the ground they all entered into the spirit of the thing. They were all boys again and enjoyed themselves as such. As the shades of evening grew apace the grounds were vacated, and every one adjourned to the ball-room, where those socially inclined took part in an entertainment got up for their benefit, while the more staid remained to countenance them. Unless the wind should change or blow heavily the yachts will remain at their present anchorage, instead of returning to New-Haven. To-morrow we go to New-London.

ROWING FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—Joseph C. Cloud started hence this evening to row to New-Orleans for a wager of $5,000, the conditions being that he will not sleep on shore till he reaches the latter place. He goes by way of Trenton, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, and Altoona. The boat will be carried over the mountains and put into the Ohio River. It weighs sixty pounds. Cloud is an actor by profession.

A NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Chancellor Runyon to-day appointed Elias N. Miller, of Newark; Mason Loomis, of Montclair, and Conrad M. Jorden, receivers of the Montclair branch of the Midland Railroad, on an application of the contractors to recover $60,000 for work on a tunnel and other parts of the road.

WASHINGTON.

PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GERMANY—AN UNFORTUNATE OVERSIGHT—SOME NEW PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—With reference to the prevailing rumors concerning the payment of the Geneva award and the syndicate, it may be said that it is not the business of the United States Government, or of the Treasury Department, or of the Syndicate, as such, to assist in the transfer of the amount of the award from the Bank of England to the Treasury of the United States. It may also be stated that neither our Government, nor the Syndicate, as such, is in any way connected with any negotiations which Great Britain may have made with private parties for the consummation of this transfer. The official connection of the Treasury Department with the award commences Sept. 6 next, the date of the payment. The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to pay any persons commissions for securing this transfer, or for purchasing five-twenties. To this extent the published statements regarding the alleged connection of the Syndicate with the transfer of the gold for the British Government have not the warrant of official authority.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GERMANY.

The Post-office Department will soon address a note to the North German Confederation calling the attention of that Government to a supposed violation of the recent postal convention concluded with this country. That convention provides that the rates of postage for newspapers shall be fixed to the place of destination by the respective dispatching offices, and that no other charge of any nature whatever shall be imposed, except a small local carriers' tax in the rural districts of Northern Germany. This carriers' tax is a local penny post collected in the rural districts by the carriers, who receive no other compensation. It is imposed alike upon inland and foreign mail matter, whether newspapers or letters, and is not a discrimination against newspapers printed in any special language. It appears, however, that there is an old Stamp Tax law in Prussia which imposes a stamp tax of three-fifths of one cent, and not three cents, as stated, upon foreign newspapers. It is the opinion of our postal authorities that the enforcement of this Stamp Tax law is in direct contravention of the postal convention with our Government, and representations to that effect will be forwarded to Berlin. The general clauses in this convention are the same as in all other postal treaties, and there certainly is no discrimination in the treaty itself against newspapers printed in the German language.

AN UNFORTUNATE OVERSIGHT.

The discovery has been made that, owing to a very unfortunate oversight, everything relating to the important subject of mortality statistics is entirely omitted from the new compendium of the census.

SOME NEW PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Some new public documents of considerable value have just been received from the Government Printing Office, among them the annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1872. In this volume is reprinted, for the first time since 1847, the first annual report of the Secretary, together with a full programme of the organization of the Smithsonian Institution adopted at that time. Since that period there have been no considerable changes made in the original programme, except that the institution has not had charge of the library since 1866, at which time Congress made an appropriation for the maintenance of the library and the museum. The finances of the institution are represented as in good condition, with the exception of a small investment in Virginia State bonds. Prof. Henry, in his financial exhibit, takes occasion to rebuke the State of Virginia for bad faith with respect to these bonds. In the appendix there are several articles not generally accessible, which are of great interest to scientific people. Among them are an extended memoir of Sir John Frederick William Herschel, and a translation of the biography of Joseph Fourier, read before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Arago. There is also an elaborate review of Prof. Thomas Graham's scientific work, taken from the proceedings of the Royal Society, London. The volume also contains the full text of the instructions given to Capt. Hall, previous to his starting to the North Pole, by Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, together with the letter of Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and his instructions to Capt. Hall for the scientific operations of the expedition. Those two letters, together with the report of the Polaris investigation, which is also just published, furnish a complete history of the results of the Polaris expedition to the North Pole, so far as they are known. The report has besides several papers of great interest concerning the language and ethnology of several of our Indian tribes, among them a very elaborate paper on the language of the Sioux Indians.

REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS—OUR MINERAL RESOURCES, &C.

The report of the International Penitentiary Congress, held in London in 1872, and the report of the transactions of the National Prison Association of the United States, held in Baltimore in the same year, are published in one volume. This volume contains an elaborate and careful account of all the prison systems of the different countries of Europe and of the different States of the United States, with observations upon their reformatory results. Besides these general statements, papers read or submitted by the leading philanthropists at these two Congresses are printed in full. The book is a very valuable contribution of the literature of crime and of prison reform. The Mineral Resources west of the Rocky Mountains, for 1872, by Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, has also just been published. This is the fourth annual report by Mr. Raymond. In an elaborate article in the appendix, Mr. Raymond states that the nature of the increase in our bullion product is much more gratifying than its amount, since this increase shows clearly that the decline of superficial production is more than compensated by a steady augmentation from deeper and more permanent sources. The *Congressional Globe,* which contains the proceedings of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, is published in three large volumes. The appendix to these volumes embraces all the laws passed at that session. The proceedings of the extra session of the Senate are bound in a neat quarto entitled *The Congressional Record.*

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. W. A. Rafferty, of the Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Edward S. Curtis, of the Second Artillery; Second Lieuts. Clarence A. Postley, of the Third Artillery; W. S. Wyatt, of the Fifth Infantry, and G. W. D. Davis, of the Fifth Cavalry, have been ordered to duty at the Military Academy, at West Point. Lieut. Commander George M. Bache has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Gravatt from the Pawnee, and placed on waiting orders.

CASE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS—A LONG LEGAL CONTEST IN ENGLAND.

Col. Charles Case, receiver of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, has just arrived, and reports to the Controller of the Currency that he has received intelligence from Messrs. Jevons & Ryley, his solicitors in Liverpool, that the House of Lords has recently decided the last of a series of Chancery cases in his favor, thus securing some $70,000 or more to the fund for the general creditors of the bank. When the bank failed some six years since sundry creditors who had bought its bills on the Bank of Liverpool sought to secure payment of their claims in full by instituting proceedings in Chancery in England, by which they hoped finally to appropriate between two and three hundred thousand dollars then on deposit in the Liverpool bank, upon the theory that there had been a specific appropriation of funds to pay the several bills as they were negotiated. But the receiver, after a careful consideration of the facts, concluded that the suits ought to be defeated, both because the facts did not warrant the theory of any specific appropriation, and because it was not within the powers of a national bank to make such an appropriation in a time bill as against the contingency of its own intervening insolvency. He resolved, therefore, to contest the cases, and did so. The decision of the Vice Chancellor was adverse to him. He appealed, and some two years since the Lord High Chancellor and three judges with him sitting, pronounced elaborate opinions, reversing the Vice Chancellor's decree, and decreeing the money to be paid to the receiver. All but two of the claimants acquiesced in this decree. These two, acting as is understood upon the advice of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, formerly a United States Senator—now a practicing barrister and Queen's counsel in London—took an appeal to the House of Lords, thus tieing up £15,000 of the fund two years longer. This appeal, after the most elaborate argument on behalf of the appellants, has just been dismissed, with costs, and the receiver, after six years' fighting, from the lowest to the highest chancery tribunal in England, is finally completely successful.

THE NATIONAL BANKS—A CORRECTION.

An error crept into a recent paragraph giving a ruling of the Treasurer's in regard to the taxation of deposits in national banks. National banks are not permitted to exclude disbursing officers' balances from their dutiable deposits, as stated, but only deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The Treasurer has recently ruled that national banks not making a daily statement of balances of deposits may compute their average deposits by averaging their weekly balances of deposits.

The following have been appointed storekeepers of internal revenue: Webb W. Casto, Seventh Indiana; William H. Hovey, First Wisconsin; George W. Face, Second Kentucky.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$8,090,529
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	33,995,000
Coin	78,939,813
Including coin certificates	43,268,200
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioner Drummond of the General Land Office, has rejected the adverse claim of C. Jackson, and others, to the application of the Tiger Silver Mining Company for a patent on the Tiger Lode, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The commission of Paul Dahlgren, as Consul General to Rome, has been signed by the President and forwarded to this city.

Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only two members of the Cabinet in the city.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $480,083.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21—8 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Sunday afternoon over the Middle and Eastern States, but fallen decidedly in the extreme North-west and South-west. The temperature has risen in the North-west, and to a less extent in the Middle States. It has fallen in some sections of the Southern States. South-east and south-west winds are generally reported, with heavy rains, from the immediate Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. Northerly winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather, prevail over the interior of the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and Eastern States. South-westerly winds are reported from the lower lakes; south-westerly winds, increasing to brisk, with partly cloudy weather, prevail over the upper lakes and the North-west. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, but fallen at Pittsburg, Davenport, St. Louis, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

On Tuesday, for the Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with continued rain on the Eastern Gulf coast; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds and numerous local storms; for the Middle Atlantic States, southerly winds, higher temperature, and occasional local storms; *for the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly winds, and clear or partly clear weather;* for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, south-west to south-east winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and falling barometer; for the upper lakes and North-west, falling barometer, higher temperature, increasing south and east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the North-west local storms.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park Row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 67½°; 9 A. M., 71°; 12 M., 76°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 79°; 9 P. M., 73½°; 12 P. M., 72°. Average temperature yesterday, 73⅝°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire early yesterday morning on the premises of the Providence Iron Company, on India-street, Providence, R. I., partially destroyed the Company's store-rooms, filled with rails. The loss is estimated at $23,000; covered by insurance in the Home, of New-York, Ætna, Brewers', of Milwaukee, and Queen's Insurance Companies.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred at the extensive machine-shops at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, known as the Industrial Works, owned by Bennett & Son. The buildings occupy the entire block. The fire broke out in the foundry, which stands in the centre of the main block of buildings. The interior of the foundry was badly damaged; the roof was almost destroyed, and a number of "core boxes" and patterns for large castings burned. The loss will reach $15,000; insurance, $8,000, in home companies.

One of H. A. Weldy & Co.'s powder-mills, near Tamaqua, Penn., was blown up and destroyed yesterday morning. Samuel Miller, a resident of Tamaqua, was instantly killed. The shock was felt a distance of several miles.

A large and destructive fire occurred at Jackson, Tenn., on Sunday. Among the buildings destroyed were the post-office building, owned by D. H. King; total loss, covered by an insurance of $5,000; the *Whig and Tribune* office, a total loss, with no insurance; and several large stores, insured for various amounts. The total loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. The loss falls heaviest on the owners of the buildings, that on the stock being very light.

A fire at Newark N. J., Sunday night destroyed J. H. Perry's patent-leather manufactory. The loss is $50,000; insurance $20,000.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the patent-leather factory of John H. Perry & Co., on Richmond-street, Newark. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material, the flames spread very rapidly, and the firemen found it impossible to do any more than confine the flames to their original location. The factory was totally destroyed, as was also a one-story building on the premises, used by P. Nansabaum, a dealer in fat and hides, but the adjoining dwellings were saved, although three of them were on fire several times. Shortly after the firemen got to work one of the walls of the main building fell, and several men who were working near by had a narrow escape. The loss of Perry & Co. is $40,000; M. Mahon, a currier, who occupied the third floor, loses $2,000; Nansabaum's loss is $4,000. Perry & Co. were insured for $17,500 on building, stock, and machinery, and Nansabaum's place was insured for the full amount. Mahon had no insurance at all. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DANGER—ACTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The priest and leading members of the congregation of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Congress-street and Court, Brooklyn, are making strenuous efforts to establish a parochial school.

The proposed school is to be located in Baltic-street, in the limits of the parish of St. Paul's. It is to be modeled after the plan of a public school, and seven city lots have been secured for the building. It will be under the supervision of the church authorities, and their aim will be, of course, to so deeply instill the tenets of Roman Catholicism into the minds of children of parents of that religion as to make it next to impossible for them to go astray in after-life. The doors of the school-house, however, are not to be closed to the children of Protestants and others. No obstacles to the entrance of such are to be thrown in the way, but on the contrary they will be welcome if the parents have no fear of or are indifferent to the proselytizing of their offspring. This movement is Brooklyn is in sympathy with an active one now in progress in this City, and is in spirit a movement to seriously cripple the public school system, and if possible to destroy its vitality.

The priesthood are very earnest and energetic in the work, and large sums of money have been subscribed. The idea is not to be wholly carried out by individual and Church subscriptions, but when it gains strength liberal sectarian appropriations from the City will be demanded, and Roman Catholics will endeavor to escape from the payment of taxes for the public school fund.

A meeting was held in the basement of St. Paul's Church last evening for the purpose of devising ways and means to raise money for the Brooklyn school. A number of collectors have been employed since the movement was inaugurated to obtain subscriptions to the school funds in the parish. Their system has been to go from house to house and make appeals in behalf of the object in view. All are visited, Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. About a score of persons attended the meeting last night, and Father Maguire presided. There were no set appeals made to those present, but Father Maguire was very particular to see that everybody was supplied with a blank-book to get subscribers. If a man looked in the door, the Father directly espied him, and he was summoned up to the desk and prevailed upon to take a subscription book, or forced to make an acceptable apology. There was some talk among the prime movers in the enterprise of lukewarmness or indifference on the part of many parishioners who, it was averred, could do good service if they were only willing to bestir themselves. Great importance was attached to the enlistment of a large number of collectors, and those present were exhorted to engage as many acquaintances in the work as possible. The parish was divided into districts among the School Association, and among the plans proposed was a subscription in the church on the Sabbath. The secretary and treasurer in comparing accounts found that $1,300 have been so far contributed, and there is much confidence that the whole amount necessary will be soon contributed. There is now a large and well-appointed public school near by the church in Warren-street, and a school has also been held in the basement of the church for some time past. The latter school will be used as a nucleus for the new one.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

R. A. Deforest & Son, a dry-goods firm in Cleveland, Ohio, made an assignment of their property yesterday.

Rev. Father Henry Myers, for many years pastor of St. Vincent Catholic Church, in Baltimore, died yesterday morning.

The temperature at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., is unusually cool. Fires, shawls, and blankets are indispensable to comfort.

At Cambridgeport, Mass., on Saturday, Johanna Quin committed suicide by taking laudanum. Intemperance was the cause.

Frank J. Shaida was held in $5,000 bail, yesterday, in Boston, on a charge of the manslaughter of Thomas O. Mara.

Prof. Mac, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow on Saturday, in Boston, was sent to jail there yesterday, in default of $20,000 bail.

Rev. Dr. Guinzburg, a distinguished Hebrew divine of Boston, died on Sunday, aged sixty-one years. He had been sick for several weeks, and leaves a wife and nine children.

The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Alabama continue favorable, though the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for the want of rain.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has commuted the sentence of Sturgeon (who was sentenced to death for the murder of John Murphy) to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

John Layne, who murdered Joseph Lister, in Dyer County, Tennessee, on the 27th of June last, and escaped, was captured last week near the scene of the murder.

Capt. Augustus Hatch, formerly of Chelsea, Mass., was drowned, by the upsetting of a sail-boat, at Cow Bay, Cape Breton, on the 17th inst. He was master of the brig Hattie B., which was at that port, loading.

Yesterday morning the body of Daniel Devlin, aged forty-five years, of Pembroke, was found drowned in the river at Manchester, N. H. It is supposed that he accidentally fell into the Merrimack or Suncooke River and floated down.

Yesterday afternoon a passenger-train on the Bristol, R. I., Railroad ran into a herd of cattle, near Bristol, and the engine and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shippee, was killed. None of the passengers were injured.

A. C. Goss, arrested in Baltimore on a charge of conspiring with Wm. E. Udderzook and others to defraud insurance companies, gave bail yesterday in $10,000, Judge Gilmer, of the Criminal Court having reduced the bail from $25,900 to $10,000.

F. Clarence, eldest son of Dr. John Thornly, a Surgeon of the United States Navy, residing at Charlottesville, Va., accidentally shot himself on Sunday. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, New-York, on Wednesday.

During a dispute about boating matters, on Sunday, in Boston, Andrew Conners, formerly of St. John, was stabbed, probably fatally, by Francis O'Hara. O'Hara was arrested, with two others, who also assaulted Conners. They were held in $1,500 bail for trial.

While John Miller, an old man who was committed for trial in Philadelphia, last week, on a charge of attempting to outrage children, was being removed from his cell to the court, yesterday, for trial, he cut his throat badly with a sharp piece of iron, but it is thought not fatally.

Saturday night, in a bar-room quarrel at Camden, near McKeesport, Penn., Thomas Gibson knocked down John Coughley, a miner, and while prostrate jumped on him several times, and crushed in three or four ribs, which penetrated the bowels. Coughley's death is momentarily expected. Gibson escaped.

Martha Johnson, the woman who is charged with killing her illegitimate child by throwing it in a sink at Weehawken on Sunday, was arrested on Sunday evening and committed to the County Jail. Coroner Parslow will hold an inquest on Monday next, the mother being at present in too weak a condition to attend the examination.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST FORCE AT IGUALADA—ALARM IN BARCELONA.

BAYONNE, July 21.—The Carlist force which has just captured the town of Igualada is under the command of Don Alphonso, and comprises 3,500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

In consequence of Carlist successes, the municipal authorities of Barcelona have organized a committee of safety, and are pressing into the service, for local defense, all men between the ages of twenty and forty years.

ASSASSINATION OF THE MAYOR OF ALBOCACER—THE TOWN OF IGUALADA BURNED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 21.—The Mayor of Albocacer, in Valencia, was assassinated during a local disturbance growing out of the recent election.

The Carlists have sacked and burned the town of Igualada.

[Igualada, the town said to be destroyed, is thirty-three miles north-west of Barcelona, and has a population of over 10,000. It is well built, standing on an eminence, and has a fine new suburb. It is a place of some importance as a manufacturing town, having manufactories of cotton goods, cotton and woolen thread, hats, and fire-arms; also some brandy distilleries and paper-mills in the neighborhood. The chief public buildings are the parish church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks.]

REVOLT OF FIVE SHIPS OF WAR—THE GOVERNMENT DECLARES THEM PIRATES—ALICANTE ASSERTS ITS INDEPENDENCE.

MADRID, July 21.—The crews of the Spanish men-of-war Almanza, Vittoria, Mendez, Nunes, and Fernando el Catolico, having revolted, the Government has issued a proclamation declaring them pirates, and authorizing their capture and treatment as such by any foreign Power on the high seas.

The majority of the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure on the Government for doing so.

It is reported that Price, a member of the International Society of England, is in command of one of the revolted men-of-war.

Decrees have been issued dismissing from the public service Gens. Contreral and Pierrad, and removing from office the Civil Governors of Cordova, Murcia, Pontevedra, Leon, and Orense.

Gen. Pavia has been appointed Captain General of Andalusia and Estramadura.

The province of Alicante has declared itself an independent canton.

FRANCE.

JULES FAVRE ATTACKS THE GOVERNMENT—A TURBULENT SCENE—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon, Jules Favre attacked the home policy of the Government. He wanted to know why the Government, which punished with severity the insulters of the Assembly, permitted the journals to insult ex-President Thiers with impunity. He also exposed and denounced the alliance between the Monarchists and Bonapartists. After a scene of great disorder, a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by a vote of 400 yeas to 270 nays. This large majority on the eve of the recess is regarded as significant, and is contrasted with the vote by which the present Government was called into being on the 24th of May, when President Thiers was defeated by only 14 majority.

ATEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MARSHAL SERRANO.

BIARRITZ, July 21.—An attempt was made here yesterday to assassinate Marshal Serrano while walking in the grounds of his villa. The assassin has been arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL—EXCESSIVE HEAT—THE CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 21.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant, on the charge of perjury, was resumed this morning; but almost immediately after the opening of the court one of the jurors fainted from the effects of the heat, and an adjournment until to-morrow was necessary.

The thermometer stands at 85° in the shade in London and vicinity.

A banquet will be given at Richmond to-night in honor of the Canadian Riflemen, who are here to participate in the Wimbledon contests. Right Hon. Viscount Bury will preside.

EGYPT.

RETURN OF EASTERN EXPLORERS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The American Oriental Topographical Corps have sailed from this port on their return voyage to the United States.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Three deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—A dispatch from Louisiana, in Northern Missouri, says eight deaths from cholera occurred there between 8 and 12 o'clock last night and great excitement prevails. Hundreds of citizens are preparing to leave the place. The disease is also said to prevail at Troy, Hannibal, and other places in that part of the State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21.—There was one cholera death at the Penitentiary to-day, the victim being A. W. Chamberlin, sent here three weeks ago from Cuyahoga County under sentence for life for the murder of an old man at Solon. This is the fourth life-term convict who has died in the past two weeks.

BASE-BALL—THE ATHLETICS DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—A game of base-ball was played this afternoon between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs. It took thirteen innings to decide the contest. The Athletics claimed they had won in the eleventh innings, but the umpire decided unfavorably on a run of McMullins. The following is the score:

Baltimores..4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 2 0 1—12
Athletics....0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0—11
Runs Earned—Athletics, 3; Baltimores, 1.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—The Saratoga races will positively commence on Thursday, July 24. There will be no postponement except it be on account of the weather. For the Travers Stakes, on Thursday, Merodoc, Tom Bowling, Springbok, Strachino, Breadalbane Colt, Catesby, Milton, Waverley, and others will start. An exciting struggle is anticipated.

REPORTED ARREST OF ROSCOE.

Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that Roscoe, the supposed accomplice in the murder of Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, during March last, had been arrested in New-York, and transferred to the custody of the Brooklyn police. No information could be obtained from the latter, but during the evening, Mrs. Lucette Meyers was sent for, and went over to Brooklyn on business connected with the Goodrich case. A reporter was subsequently informed that a man supposed to be Roscoe had been arrested on Broadway, near [illegible], yesterday afternoon, by New-York officers, and sent over to Brooklyn in a coach. No details of the arrest could be obtained, however, in either New-York or Brooklyn.

THE CORNER IN ERIE.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE "SHORTS"—FLUCTUATION OF THE STOCK—THE FEELING IN THE STREET.

The corner in Erie was the occasion of great excitement in Wall-street yesterday. The event had been totally unexpected, and the parties caught "short" were those who have generally been better used to catching others than in being mulcted themselves. Stock jobbing but seldom is a one-sided affair, and, consequently, when the tables are turned it creates but little surprise in the minds of those who are familiar with such operations.

The stories in circulation yesterday, of course, were various, and it is difficult to sift out the exact truth where so many are interested in concealing the real facts in regard to the corner.

It appears, from the best information at hand, however, that the growing inclination on the part of many of the Wall-street operators to sell Erie "short" since the election, came to the notice of several of the German banking-houses which for some time back have dealt largely in Erie stock. The bulk of Erie is held in Europe, it being doubtful whether more than 100,000 shares of the entire capital stock are now on this side. As soon as the German bankers, whose names, as nearly as can be ascertained, are Phillip Speyer & Co., Rutten & Bonn, Frank Haidelback & Co., and Woerischoffer & Co., found that a sufficient "short" interest was developed, they sent up the price on this side from 58 and 59 to 65 and 65½. Of course it was necessary that they should have most of the stock held in Wall-street, in order to bid it up to this figure, particularly as the London market was not influenced by the prices on this side. It was an easy matter for them to obtain the stock, as every one seemed willing not only to sell whatever stock they had, but also a considerable amount not in their possession, in anticipation of a large decline. In this way the German firms obtained nearly all of the Erie stock in Wall-street, and on Saturday morning, finding that a large short interest had been developed, the trap was sprung. The parties caught "short" were more numerous than had been anticipated, embracing many small operators, as well as several of the leading ones. The amount of the short interest is variously estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000 shares. It would not be greatly to the interest of the manipulators of the "corner," merely to put the price of Erie up a few per cent., as the parties "short" would probably replenish their margins and keep them up, until they could obtain stock from London, an operation requiring from ten to twelve days. So, instead of rushing up Erie fifteen or twenty per cent., the bull clique merely advanced the price about seven per cent., and when the "shorts" wished to borrow to meet their engagements charged them one per cent. per day for the use of the stock. Most of the "shorts" paid this rate on Saturday rather than settle at the advanced prices. Yesterday morning the stock opened at 65 cash, and 64 regular. Then it fell, and sold down to 63½ regular, and 64¾ cash, making a difference of 1¼ per cent. per day. Then the "cornering" clique refused to lend the stock at all, and frightened many of the "shorts" into settling up for good. Many of them held out, however, and in the course of an hour or two it became known that the clique was again willing to loan the stock at one per cent. per day. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Stock Exchange during the periods of lively bartering, and the price of Erie fluctuated widely and rapidly. The excitement was the greater, as many operators who had not been caught in the rise, rushed in to buy or sell for a "quick turn." Those who were badly caught held aloof, as a rule, from the general speculation, biding their time until they were forced to do something to tide them over until the morrow. Stories of the arrival of steamers with fabulous quantities of Erie on board circulated occasionally and kept up the general interest. The "cornering" clique did not display that nerve, however, in the face of the different rumors which the more noted operators in Wall-street have been want to exhibit in similar operations. This is attributed to its being their first "corner." The "shorts" ascribed the success of the "corner" to the bad faith of the bull clique, who, they said, had agreed to lend them stock to carry out their contracts until the arrival of a steamer from Europe with a large block on board. The duped parties insisted that the German bankers agreed to loan it to them, and suddenly, and in lack of good faith, called it all in, leaving them in the lurch.

Matters progressed in this interesting way, in the street and Stock Exchange, until about 2 o'clock P. M., when Woerischoffer & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, one of the most prominent members of the "cornering clique," sent in to Mr. Wheelock, Chairman of the Stock Exchange, and requested him to buy in 1,600 shares of Erie under the rule for the account of Oppenheim Bros., they having failed to deliver the stock. Mr. Wheelock immediately proceeded to buy in the 1,600 shares in one lot, and had bid the price up to 64, amid the greatest excitement in the board, when Oppenheim protested against the business being transacted in such a way. He demanded that the 1,600 shares be bought in small lots, as it was not all sold in one block, and injustice would be done both to his firm and to parties in the Exchange who had small lots and could not sell them in this way of bidding. Small lots, at the time Mr. Wheelock was buying in the 1,600 shares, were offering at 63, while Mr. Wheelock was bidding 64 for the entire lump. The greatest excitement prevailed, many of the members of the board supporting Oppenheim and a few Mr. Wheelock. John Bonner finally offered a resolution that the sense of the board was that the Chairman should buy the 1,600 shares in small lots or in lots such as the contracts called for. This resolution was adopted amid great excitement. The sale proceeded, and the result was that Erie fell from 64 to 62, and, as soon as all the stock offered had been bought in under the rule, the price fell to 60½. This latter decline was due to a report that the City of Chester, the new Inman steamer, had brought in 15,000 shares of Erie, which will be available to-day. The effect of this report was soon lost, and the market finally closed at from 62½ to 62⅝. The total amount of stock bought in under the rule, for different parties, aggregated about 4,000 shares.

The events of to-day are anxiously awaited by the different interests on the street. It is impossible to predict the extent to which the "cornering" clique will push their advantage, but the game must come to an end in a few days, as there are large blocks of Erie now on the way to this side, which will inevitably break the market. Jay Gould, in spite of the pressure which the cornering clique have brought to bear, has not settled, it is said, but intends to see which is the stronger party, and fight it out to the bitter end.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

Several of the passengers by the ill-fated steamer Atlantic having commenced suits against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, to which the steamer belonged, to recover damages for losses sustained by them, the company filed a petition in the United States District Court, in admiralty, yesterday, that the company was not to blame for, and, therefore, not responsible for the loss of the vessel, cargo, passengers' property, &c., and that, in any event, their responsibility is limited, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, to their interest in the vessel and the freight-money of the voyage on which the vessel was lost. Judge Blatchford yesterday, leaving the question of the liability of the company on the ground of negligence to be ascertained on the trials of the suits, holds that the company is liable only to the extent of its interest in the vessel and freight-money, and orders a reference to the clerk of the court to ascertain and report the amount of this interest, the proceedings in the suits to be stayed in the meantime.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

Mr. Galen A. Carter, Secretary of the New-York Rendering Company, called at the office of the Health Department, yesterday, and reported that the boat would be removed from the dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street to-day, and that hereafter no rendering would be done at the dock. He was informed by Prof. Chandler that the company would be required to comply strictly with their contract in removing all offal and dead animals every twenty-four hours, and that they would not be allowed to dump the offal or animals on the dock, but into covered boats only as required by their contract. Mr. Carter was also warned that parties stood ready to take the contract should the Board of Health declare that the Rendering Company had by their non-compliance with its terms, rendered the contract null and void. Mr. Carter promised strict compliance with the contract in future.

THE CASE OF P. McMULLEN.

In the case of P. McMullen, Judge Larremore granted a mandamus to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make an appropriation for the amount of his salary as Clerk of the Bureau of Elections from January to June, 1872. The board not complying fully with the terms of the order, an order to show cause was granted, why it should not be punished for contempt. Counsel for the board also moved that the order be modified, and on both these motions the case was brought on yesterday, before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas. Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews appeared for the board, and Mr. Strahan for the relator. On behalf of the board it was urged that the terms of the mandamus had been carried out as the matter had been brought before it and discussed, and it had been decided that the appropriation could not be made. Counsel argued that at this late period items could not be put in the Tax Levy for expenses incurred in 1872, and that, therefore, the appropriation could not now be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For the relator McMullen, counsel contended that the mandamus required the appropriation to be made, and that therefore the board, in refusing to make it, had disobeyed the order of the court; and he further urged that the mandamus was a proper one, there being no question but that the work for which the salary was claimed had been faithfully performed. He therefore asked that the court, instead of modifying the mandamus, require its punctual fulfillment. Judge Larremore, after hearing the argument, took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE JERSEY POLICE TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENSE.

The second trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle for engaging in a conspiracy, as alleged, to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City, June 6, 1872, was further continued yesterday. Michael Sandford, the cashier of the bank, was the first witness. He testified to the discovery of the attempt, and to the fact that he had telegraphed to the Chief, in Philadelphia, to come to Jersey City at once, sending the message to Mr. James Gopsill, Chairman of the Hudson County delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Sandford also testified to the arrest, and gave some further evidence of no importance, except that the money and securities in the bank amounted to about $1,500,000, besides the private deposits, of the value of which he knew nothing.

James Gopsill was called, but not being present, his evidence, given at the first trial, was read. It was to the effect that he received Sandford's dispatch at 5:30 P. M., June 5, and gave it to McWilliams at that time. McWilliams and he roomed together at the Bingham House. McWilliams said if he thought the matter was of any consequence he would go at once; but finally he concluded the affair would "keep till next day."

Detective Howard testified to the manner of the Chief's escape when first arrested, as already detailed.

John Wanner, (a new witness,) was next called. Mr. Wanner is supposed to have been put on the stand with the view to corroborating Dennin's evidence, that he had seen Doyle and Proctor together. He testified: I keep the American Hotel. I have two bars, one in the basement, where the restaurant is, and one on the first floor of the hotel. Have seen the three burglars, but never saw either of them until I saw them in the Grand Jury room at the time of their indictment.

E. F. C. Young, assistant cashier of the bank, was recalled to prove Doyle's handwriting. Objection being made, the evidence was ruled out.

Dr. Lutkins was called, but not appearing, his evidence at the first trial was read. It was to the effect that during the latter part of May, 1872, (when it was alleged that Doyle was in daily communication with the thieves,) Doyle was confined to his house with small-pox. Dr. Lutkins was first called about May 15, and was in attendance on him two or three weeks.

This closed the evidence for the State.

The defense first called Edward L. McWilliams. He testified to his connection with the Jersey City Police force. He related his visit to Philadelphia, and the receipt of Mr. Sandford's telegram. Returned to Jersey City the morning of the 6th, in consequence of orders from Commissioner Edmunson, who was then in Philadelphia. Never told any one he was drunk in a house of ill-fame when the dispatch came. Asked McHornly why he had not taken some of the detectives with him. First saw Dennin in Jersey City about two years before the robbery. Dennin, in reply to a question, said he was living in Jersey City. Warned him not to ply his trade here. First saw Proctor after the arrest. Never saw him until after he was in jail. Have known Foley by sight for seven or eight years. Had been in a ball-room in Mercer-street, but if he saw either of the burglars there he did not recollect it. Never was in the New-York Hotel more than once in his life, and then Justice Keese was with him. Never saw either of the thieves at the Metropolitan Hotel. First saw Mrs. Devereux when she came to the Police Station. She said Winfield, Proctor's counsel, had told her he (witness) was a pretty good fellow, and she had come to see him about establishing a line of defense. He told her that was counsel's business, not his. When he rode down from the Court-house with her he had no conversation with her at all, and a lady sat between them all the time they were in the car. Two weeks after Winfield's clerk handed him a letter in the street. The letter said: "Be at No. 112 Forty-third-street at 9 o'clock in the morning. I am tired, and have run my legs off." Tore letter up, and paid no attention to it. That evening while I was in Cooper Hall playing cards, a hackman came in and called me. Went out and saw Mrs. Devereux in a coupé. She asked me to get in and ride to the ferry, as she wished to speak to me. I got in. She told me if I would send some one to her house next day she would give me a letter that would lead me to the arrest of Cummings, (the fourth man in the robbery, and who escaped.) Told Doyle of it, and sent him over. One Sunday after the arrest went to the jail and there saw the three prisoners. Said nothing to them. Was there about ten days after. Remained fifteen minutes. Dennin came up and asked me if I went to New-York to tell Barney Aaron he wanted to see him. I made no reply. Subsequently Dennin sent word he wanted to see me. Supposed it was in reference to the Nathan murder, in which he was said to be implicated. I went up to the jail and was refused admittance. Afterward Mr. Young came and spoke to me about it. I told him it was of no consequence, but he insisted that I should have a pass, and sent me one. I saw Dennin, and he said he was suspected of the Nathan murder, and asked that he should not be sent to New-York. In reply to a question about the dispatch Doyle sent to Ahern, witness said that Ahern had told him that he (Ahern) was trying to get a new examination for these men. Witness told him he could not get it. Ahern then asked him, in case they did, to telegraph. He sent Doyle to ascertain, and told him to telegraph whatever information he received to Ahern. Witness was then asked to explain his message to John Haley. He said he telegraphed to him in reference to the recovery of a watch which a gentleman had lost while gambling. Wrote to Haley because he knew Haley was in that business. Got the watch back. Declined to give the loser's name, as it might lead to his discharge, but would give the name privately to the Court. Witness further stated that he never met either of the burglars at Dodge & Chamberlain's (as had been sworn by one of them.) Witness never heard of any plot to effect the escape of the burglars.

Cross-examination—Never heard of the threat against Officer Romayne until he heard it in court. The place to which Haley's message was sent is a resort for thieves and gamblers. (The Attorney General here read from McWilliams' evidence, at first trial, his admission that he had asked Proctor why he told McHorney that he (Proctor) knew him, witness.)

Evidence resumed—Never told the burglars that he had not received Sandford's dispatch until 2 A. M. of the 6th of June. Never told E. F. C. Young so. His information of Dennin's presumed connection with the robbery was obtained from one of Col. Wood's detectives. When he heard Dago Frank was in Jersey City he kept a lookout for him, and also told Detective Doyle to watch for him. Did not advise Mr. Bumsted to jump his bail.

Redirect—I shot a thief named Johnson in New-York in 1865. The Coroner's jury discharged me.

Capt. Dickson testified that Mrs. Devereux called at the Station-house and asked for the Chief, and was in his office ten or fifteen minutes; also that the Chief told him that McHorney's arrest of the robbers was a good one.

J. H. H. Ficke, the turnkey at the jail, testified that McWilliams came to the jail, and while he was there Proctor pointed him out and asked who he was.

Sergeant Robbins testified that McHorney told him that the Chief had said the arrest was a good job.

Justice Seymour testified that he and McWilliams had arranged to go to Philadelphia together ten days before the convention.

Dr. Bird testified that Doyle was sick with varioloid from May 13 to May 20, and did not know how much longer. He was called on the first date as Dr. Lutkins was absent.

At this point the court adjourned for the day.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.

Advices from Lieut. Steever, commanding the Palestine Exploring Expedition, dated June 14, ult., just received, give an outline of the work done this season in Moab. A detailed report will soon be forwarded. They have selected and satisfactorily measured a base-line near Herban, five miles in length. They have established suitable trigonometrical stations, and actually triangulated 400 square miles, besides having almost completed the detail of the same, including the hill-shading. The elevation above the Dead and Mediterranean Seas has been well obtained. The height of all important points and elevations within the triangulation have been determined, and meteorological observations regularly taken and noted. This alone is deemed an invaluable acquisition to geographical knowledge. Every day's work has revealed ruins unknown and unmentioned by any traveler. The Bedouin tell of ruins of cities a few days' journey to the south and east, which it is impossible at this season to visit. In the department of archæology and biblical research the expedition has not been less successful. Prof. Paine has prepared a voluminous report identifying Nebo and Pisgah. The expedition would soon go into Summer quarters. Lieut. Steever advises resumption of work in the Autumn rather than wait for the coming Spring. All were in good health and spirits.

WASHINGTON MARKET BOOTHS.

NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—WHAT PROF. CHANDLER SAYS.

Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon Prof. Chas. F. Chandler and Dr. Stephen Smith, Health Commissioners, to rescind the order issued by the Board of Health calling upon the police to remove the booths, stalls and stands surrounding Washington Market, these gentlemen remain firm in their determination to relieve the city from this great nuisance, and will accept of no compromise. The Board have legally declared these incumbrances to be a nuisance, dangerous to life and detrimental to the public health, and as such have directed the Board of Police to remove or cause the same to be removed without delay. This action is based upon the following clause of the laws governing the Board of Health:

> "Said board may order or cause any excavation, erection, vehicle, vessel, water-craft, room, building, place, sewer, pipe, passage, premises, ground, matter, or thing, (in said district or adjacent waters,) regarded by said board as in a condition dangerous or detrimental to life or health, to be purified, cleaned, disinfected, altered, or improved, and may also order any substance, matter, or thing, being or left in any street, alley, water, excavation, building, erection, place or grounds, (whether such place where the same may be, be public or private,) and which said board may regard as dangerous or detrimental to life or health, to be speedily removed to some proper place, and may designate or provide a place to which the same shall be removed, when no such adequate or proper place, in the judgment of said board, is already provided. The said board may require the said Board of Police to execute any of the orders referred to in this act. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police to execute the orders of the said Board of Health, and the said Board of Police may employ the necessary persons and means about such execution."

Under the law the Board of Police have no discretion in the matter, but are required to obey the orders of the Board of Health, the latter board being, of course, responsible for any illegal act its agents (the Police Board) in such instances may commit, while acting under its orders.

Another section of the law provides as follows:

> "And said last-named boards (meaning the Board of Police and the Board of Health) shall, so far as practicable and appropriate, co-operate for the promotion of the public health, and the safety of human life in said district. And it shall be the duty of said Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents, and men, to faithfully and at the proper time enforce and execute the sanitary rules and regulations, and the orders of said Board of Health, (made pursuant to the power of said Board of Health,) upon the same being received in writing and duly authenticated, as said Board of Health may direct. And said Police Board is authorized to employ and use the appropriate persons and means, and to make the necessary and appropriate expenditures, for the execution and enforcement of said rules, orders, and regulations; and such expenditures, so far as the same may not be refunded or compensated by the means herein elsewhere provided, shall be paid as the other expenses of said Board of Health are paid. And in and about the execution of any order of the Board of Health or of the Board of Police made pursuant thereto, police officers and policemen shall have as ample power and authority as when obeying any order of or law applicable to the Police Board, or as if acting under a special warrant of a justice or judge, duly issued, but for their conduct they shall be responsible to the Board of Police and not to the Board of Health."

Under the section last quoted the order to remove the booths, stalls, and stands around Washington Market, on or before July 21, (yesterday,) was made by the Board of Health on Friday last, and a duly authenticated copy thereof was on the same day served on Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department. Thus all the legal requirements have been complied with, and nothing remains but for the Board of Police to proceed at once to demolish and remove the booths.

No action was taken in the matter yesterday, owing to the fact that the Board of Police did not meet. President Smith and Commissioner Gardner were the only members of the board at Police Head-quarters during the day, and a quorum could not be obtained. The order of the Board of Health, therefore, has not been before the board for their action, and Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the board should be consulted before any orders are issued to the police force. The Sanitary Company of the Police Department were on hand early yesterday morning, Capt. Tule being under the impression that their services would be required in removing the offensive structures, but as he received no instructions, the men were detailed to their regular duties. As the case stands at present, it will be necessary for the Board of Health to renew the order for the removal of the booths, the time for the execution of the original order having passed without action. This will be done at their meeting to-day, and it is very probable that the obnoxious structures which have so long been tolerated by the Municipal Government will be demolished and the materials of which they are composed deposited in the Corporation yard within forty-eight hours.

President Chandler, of the Health Board, stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that the booths were and had been a great nuisance for a long time, and he was determined to have them removed. No influence that could be brought to bear upon him could swerve him in the least, as he believed that the demolition of the structures was an imperative sanitary necessity. The matter now rested, he said, with the Board of Police, and their duty was plain in the premises. An order directing the Board of Police to demolish and remove the booths, &c., which had been declared a nuisance, had been served upon them and they had no alternative but to obey it. He could not say why they had not done so except that they had not had time to collect a force of laborers sufficient to remove the structure in so short a time, but whatever the result of this action might be, he was fully determined not to recede from the position he had taken in the matter, particularly as he was supported by his colleagues of the board.

It transpired during the day that Mayor Havemeyer had written to Prof. Chandler, asking him to confer with him as to the advisability of making some compromise with the owners of the stands, so as to let them remain under certain conditions, but Prof. Chandler said that he would not consent to any proposition except the immediate removal of the stands. He also added that he had been instructed by counsel not to obey any injunction that might be obtained against him, as there was no appeal under the law against the decision of the Board of Health in such matters. He stated that if served with an injunction he would, under the advice of counsel, pay no attention to the process. The opinion of the counsel is believed to be based on the following section of the Health law:

> "No preliminary injunction shall be granted against the Metropolitan Board of Health, or of Police, or its or their officers, except by the Supreme Court, at a special or general term thereof, after service of at least eight days' notice of a motion for such injunction, together with copies of the papers on which the motion for such injunction is to be made."

No such notice having been received by the board, no attention would be paid, he said, to any injunction.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President Wade in the chair. All the members were present, and there was a large attendance in the gallery. When the minutes of the previous session were approved, Assistant Alderman Clancy said that as the Board of Aldermen had adjourned until September next, it was not necessary for the Assistant Aldermen to meet until that time. He would, therefore, move that the Board adjourn till the 15th of September.

Assistant Alderman Strack hoped the motion would not be pressed. He said there was a great deal of public business to be transacted, and the fact that the other Board had taken a long vacation was no reason that they should follow the example.

Several members here asked the chairman to put the question, and on a vote being taken the resolution was lost, only three members favoring it.

Assistant Alderman Thornell called up the old resolution, permitting the Equitable Life Insurance Company to erect three ornamental lamps opposite their building on Broadway. Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The resolution was lost—10 to 9.

A communication was received from the Controller, requesting the board to send to him, on or before the 1st of September, full estimates of their expenses for the year 1874. It was ordered on file.

The resolution requiring all street-venders to have their lamps inclosed with glass globes, so as to prevent accidents, was then taken up and lost by a vote of 10 to 8.

The bills of Van Ranst and others, amounting to $867 for carriages, &c., furnished at the funeral of Minister Orr, were referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to ascertain the income derived by the City from docks, piers, and public property generally. The motion previously made directing the Commissioner of Public Works to discontinue the supply of gas to all private lamps paid for out of the City Treasury, was called up. The resolution includes churches, clubs, &c. Assistant Alderman Clancy said the resolution seemed to haunt the board. It was a periodical visitor, and was got up for mere buncombe. The other board seemed to be the father of it, their object being to make themselves a reputation for economy, when, after all, their efforts embodied miserable parsimony.

Assistant Alderman Thornell said the resolution was a proper one, and commended itself to the attention of the board. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas. Some ordinary business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned to Monday next.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending on Saturday last:

For water rent	$108,985 03
For penalties on water rents	147 60
For tapping Croton pipes	132 00
For Sewer permits	330 00
For sewer pipe sold to contractors	253 56
For vault permits	1,734 75
Total	$111,582 94

On all water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st of August, a penalty of five per cent. will be added; those who desire to escape this penalty should pay their water rents at once, as there are but a few days remaining, and the pressure of business at the office of the Water Register during the last days of July is always so great, that some who put off the payment of their dues to the last day do not get a chance to pay them.

THE PERILS OF PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must, as a Protestant layman, express my gratitude for your most admirable article in THE TIMES of to-day on the above topic. I have heard it asserted, and have believed it true, that there was not a newspaper, either religious or secular, which dared speak the whole truth on this subject. Is it not strange that Protestants and patriots can see this alarming power, so utterly at war with our Republican institutions, and with the "faith of the gospel," lengthening its cords and strengthening its status, and yet look on with at least apparent indifference?

Members of Protestant churches by the thousand will exert themselves to the utmost to keep in power the Democratic Party in this City, when they understand full well that that party is bound hand and foot by the Romanists, who as the price of their support, receive donations of land and money to the value of millions for the support of their schools and convents and churches. What the Democracy succeed in doing in the way of securing Roman Catholic votes, the Republicans would gladly accomplish for the benefit of their party. We are all Protestants, members of Protestant churches, or even officers and ministers of the same, and yet care more for the success of our party than for the spread of our faith. We protest against the authority of the Church, the Bishop, or the Pope; we insist on the right of private judgment; and recognize the Sacred Scriptures as our "Only Rule of Faith and Practice." Our politicians are afraid to stand up against it for fear of losing votes, our editors for fear of losing subscribers, and our Protestant clergy speak gently (when in their pulpits they speak at all,) lest they should be considered illiberal and sectarian. Rome's clergy are alert and watchful, ever at their post. Ours indifferent, inactive, and seeking recreation and repose.

Then, again, we have no unity of action with reference to the propagation of our faith. Our churches, even of the same denomination, are the rivals and competitors of each other in the effort at pecuniary success and apparent prosperity, each trying to outstrip the other in the race for popular favor. We bid against each other for the patronage of the wealthy and the fashionable, seeking for novelties in the way of music, or oratory, or church ornamentation. Who would think, if a stranger to our professions, that we were they who acknowledge allegiance only to God and His Word, and believe that the Bible is such Word, and that it is the great evangelizer and hope of the world, when we allow the arch-enemy of the Bible to erect his strong towers while we contend against each other, who are in reality brethren of one faith?

So long as Protestants think more of their individual church societies or denominational success, than of the truth itself, we have little to hope from the Protestant world. I am a Protestant and a Presbyterian officer, but most devoutly do I hope it may be no idle dream of yours that Protestants may soon forget their differences (they are all non-essential) and combine to defend their principles and faith, and one day agree upon a form of worship in which they can all unite.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "F. H.," in discussing your article on the "Decline of Protestantism," seems to be quite ignorant of the one infallible basis which all true Protestants claim as the foundation of their belief. This basis is the Bible, and upon it all orthodox belief is founded, the difference between the Episcopal Church and most other Protestant bodies being in comparatively unimportant points of faith and in church government. Certain cardinal doctrines they hold in common, and these they find in the Bible. This book they acknowledge as their infallible authority in points of faith, and, as they believe it to be inspired, they choose hereby a divine authority in preference to the judgment of fallible men like themselves.

"F. H." is right in one sense in saying that Protestants "profess to claim neither infallibility nor authority." As individuals they do not, or should not; but they do claim that in the Word of God they have an infallible guide, and they open that book to free and general investigation. Just here we shall be met by the objection that all the ologies and isms of the day claim to find their authority in the Bible, but we may safely reply to all fair-minded objectors that these errors are founded on isolated passages of Scripture, and cannot exist after an earnest, faithful, and sincere study of the Scriptures as a whole.

As to the Young Men's Christian Association, although in ignorance of the particular proceedings of the Poughkeepsie Convention, I wish to say one word. These associations are founded and managed by what are called orthodox young men, to work upon their own distinctive principles for the good of others. Their regulations are simply for the use of their own organization, and it cannot fairly be said that those who hold different views are denounced by them, for, on the contrary, all young men, without regard to opinions or belief, are invited and always welcome to their rooms and library.

L. T. B.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 17th inst., "The Decline of Protestantism," seems to have called forth an animated discussion, as well it might, for it suggests much food for thought and reflection concerning the religious questions of the day. There is but one point I would refer to, and that is concerning the services in the churches. It seems to me that you make rather too general a condemnation of "Protestants" in regard to this practical matter. You might, at least, have made an exception in the case of the churches of the Episcopalians. I happen to be a subscriber to the *Church Journal*, and from it I clip a list of notices, which, if you will read over, you will see how frequent the services of this church are in many of the parishes. There are enough churches open daily, morning and evening, throughout the whole year, to accommodate all who would attend. Take the church and chapels of "Old Trinity" alone. Trinity Church itself, open every day for divine service the year round, not only so, but accessible at all hours of the day for private uses for the weary and wayworn. Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, is also never shut, prayers being said daily. St. Chrysostom's Chapel, a free chapel for the poor, on Seventh-avenue, likewise belonging to Trinity Parish, is open daily throughout the year. Then, when we take into account St. Alban's, St. Ignatius, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Ann's, St. Barnabas, the Church of the Holy Communion, Christ Church, the Church of the Transfiguration, St. Mary's, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and St. Michael's, all of which, to my knowledge, are open daily for divine service, both Summer and Winter, I think an exception to the closing of churches might be made in the case of those belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church. And I am free to state that no one, I believe, is more ready to make such exception than the editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, whose labors in the cause of reform, morality, and both political and social purity, all good citizens must approve.

T. H. S.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your article of to-day, "The Perils of Protestantism," will doubtless attract as much, if not more, attention than the previous one. Hence, you owe it to a great mass of readers, ignorant of church history, that the words: "To go back to Catholic usages is not the way to accomplish this purpose; hence the idea of reviving the confessional ought to be discountenanced," should receive some qualification.

The confessional is not a Catholic but essentially a Romish "usage;" just as much as the dogmas of transubstantiation, of the immaculate conception, and of Papal infallibility are Romish, not Catholic, doctrines, the first never obtaining anywhere, in the East or West, till formulated into a doctrine by the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215, and the latter being developments of a much later date.

Any one desirous of verifying this assertion need but consult the church historians, or the Sixth Book of Hooker, a writer whose authenticity not even his enemies dare question, when it will be found that confession as practiced to-day was not held by the Church, and severely denounced by some of the ablest defenders of the true faith for the first 800 years.

H. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My communication of the 17th inst. was not writen to misrepresent the Episcopal Church, as your correspondent "Truth" assumes—making, as I did, no allusion to the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. I simply wished to define the position of a certain party in the Church of England, as stated by themselves, thinking it might interest some of your readers. "Truth" states that I misquote the Church of England Catechism. If an English prayer-book be consulted by any of those who care to investigate the subject, I fear that "Truth" will be "found wanting."

BAPTIST.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

A CASE SANS DEFENDANT—FRESH EVIDENCE—AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY—THE COMPLAINANT'S HANDWRITING AND SPELLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

A course of procedure altogether unprecedented in English courts of justice was to be witnessed, yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, viz., a criminal trial proceeding in the absence of the defendant. The cause of this anomaly is the illness of the defendant, who is suffering from erysipelas in the extremities. The application for his absence was made yesterday by his counsel, and he himself was on his legs twice to make explanations with reference to it. As Mr. Hawkins had no objection to offer, and as evidence which did not require the presence of the claimant could be taken, he was allowed to go home. His respite, however, will be but a short one, for there are more Australian witnesses to be examined on the question of identity. Mr. and Mrs. Macalister left Brindisi for London on Saturday, and should be here by now, as the Brindisi mail came in this morning. Charles Orton has been expected daily for some time past, but up to to-day he has not put in an appearance. Therefore it will be necessary either to have the defendant into court, ill or not, or to send the witnesses up to Kentish Town to inspect him in bed, if he is unable to move. The question of the adjournment cropped up after the defendant had left the court. The Lord Chief Justice asked Dr. Kenealy whether he was to understand that he would be ready to begin with the defense immediately upon the close of the case for the prosecution. Upon this Dr. Kenealy got up and said that the Attorney General had had three weeks to prepare his case when he had only eighty-three witnesses, and now there were 200. The Lord Chief Justice, however, intimated that there was a difference between a civil and a criminal trial, and that Dr. Kenealy must not expect more than a week, if he got that. It was in vain that Dr. Kenealy plaintively informed the Bench and the jury that, in his anxiety to master the details of the case, he sometimes sat up whole nights. The fiat has gone forth, and he will have to prepare his defense and arrange his witnesses all within the space of seven days. I may state that in appearance the learned counsel does not appear to have suffered severely by his exertions. The same remark, however, would apply to all the other counsel.

FRESH TESTIMONY.

Mr. King, of the London Stereoscopic Company, was the first witness examined yesterday, and he followed Dr. Haden's example in exploding the theory of the alleged peculiarity in the thumb in Roger Tichborne's photograph. It will be remembered that the defendant has something the matter with his thumb, which he claims is identical with Roger's. Dr. Haden, however, stated, a few days ago, that anybody could distort his thumb like the defendant; in fact, he (witness) and Mr. Barnard Holt had both tried the experiment on their own thumbs with perfect success.

THE COMPLAINANT'S WRITING.

Following Mr. King came Mr. Chabot, the celebrated expert, who has made a minute examination of the handwritings of the undoubted Roger Tichborne, of the undoubted Arthur Orton, and of the defendant, or Castro, as he is indifferently called. By means of nine peculiarities, he identifies the handwriting of the defendant with that of Arthur Orton, and by other nine peculiarities he distinguishes it from that of Roger Tichborne. This witness occupied the whole of yesterday. This morning, and throughout the whole day, the same witness had been in the box, and when the court adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Kenealy had only just commenced his cross-examination. A "beggarly account of empty benches" evidenced the state of interest in the handwriting question, important though it may be to the issue of the case. The galleries were nearly empty and about half a dozen barristers, exclusive of those retained in the case, occupied the seats allotted to counsel. Mr. Chabot appears to have formed a very strong judgment upon the three handwritings. He stated, in reply to a juror this morning, that he could select every letter written by Roger Tichborne, Arthur Orton, and the defendant, (or Castro, as he delights to call him,) without seeing the signatures, so palpable were the keys to them. The defendant's signature, he said, was completely at variance with Roger's, though both wrote the same words. The witness had examined 300 letters of Roger Tichborne, and had found them to be, in every instance, fully dated. The name of the place, the date of the month and year were all fully inserted. "There is not," said Mr. Chabot, a single letter written by the defendant which has the four figures of the year; in every one he has omitted the "18." Another peculiarity of the defendant was to separate the words "yours truly," at the conclusion of a letter, by writing "yours" on one line and "truly" on the next. Roger Tichborne never did that, but Arthur Orton did. The peculiarities of expression, in the way of idioms, &c., were held by the Lord Chief Justice not to be evidence to come from Mr. Chabot, so he confined himself to the spelling. Roger, Mr. Chabot found, had spelled words wrongly in 165 different instances. The defendant had misspelled altogether about 190, and in Arthur Orton's letters there were about sixty different words inaccurately spelled; but there are not so many letters of Arthur Orton's as there are of the defendant's. Mr. Chabot was perfectly willing to admit that Roger did not spell better than the claimant, but he observed that the character of his misspelling was altogether different. The claimant's errors were those of an ignorant, uneducated man, but Roger Tichborne's mistakes were those which a man, educated in one language and trying to write in another, would make. In mentioning the mistakes which occurred in the defendant's letters, and in Arthur Orton's, but not in Roger Tichborne's, the witness instanced the words "few" spelt "fue," "received" spelt "receved, "anything" spelt "anythink," and numerous others. Roger Tichborne's mistakes were of quite another order. He would confuse the French words with the English, and write "bautis" for "beauties," "donne" for "done," "fondation" for "foundation," "fogus" for "fogs," "flighs" for "flies," "exemple" for "example," and so forth. Out of the whole 165 words he spelt wrongly, there were only five which were misspelt in the same manner as the defendant's, but in Arthur Orton's letters there were nearly eighteen or twenty mistakes which were precisely similar to the defendant's, and Arthur Orton's letters only number about sixty.

THE EXPERT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Dr. Kenealy commenced his cross-examination with a few little compliments upon the witness' knowledge and great experience, and then proceeded to catechise him with respect to the various letters of the alphabet, with a view to show that Arthur Orton and Roger Tichborne made their capital letters in the same way. He had not much success, however, for the witness declared most emphatically that there was not enough resemblance to form even a decent comparison between the two. An entry in Thomas Castro's pocket-book was shown to witness to see if he could distinguish it from the rest of the writing, but in his opinion it was in defendant's handwriting. The allegation of the defense is that this entry, which consists simply of the letter N, followed by a small o, was inserted subsequently to the pocket-book being in Castro's possession.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Just before the rising of the court, Mr. Hawkins got up and said that he should require the presence of the defendant in court to-morrow morning, to be confronted with the Australian witnesses, and it was arranged that he shall appear, ill as he is said to be. It is now positive that Charles Orton will not appear in the witness-box, and that the court will adjourn to-morrow for a week, to allow Dr. Kenealy to prepare his defense.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an inquest, yesterday, in the case of James T. Risler, a patient in the Epileptic Hospital, whose death resulted from a fracture of the ribs, received in an unknown manner. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest in the case of John Gardner, who died in the Charity Hospital from fracture of the skull. He was admitted into the hospital suffering from abscess of the forehead, and the fracture was subsequently discovered. In the case of James Fleming, of No. 349 East Third-street, whose death resulted from being run over by car No. 123 of the Belt line, at Thirty-first-street and First-avenue, evidence taken by Coroner Herrman, yesterday, showed the accident to have been caused by the sad condition of the road, and the jury recommended that the City authorities repair it immediately.

Ellen [illegible], seventy-five years old, died at her residence, No. 412 West Thirty-ninth-street, from an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve pain.

THE SAVAGES.

RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

The opponents of the President's Indian peace policy will derive no encouragement from the report of the Agent of "the Indians of the Central Superintendency, under the care of Friends." Shortly after the inauguration of the peace policy the Society of Friends in the United States, at the request of the President, appointed a superintendent and several sub-agents over what was designated the "Central Superintendency." The general agent of the Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, who is located at Lawrence, Kansas, has made a report which covers the period of President Grant's first official term. That report has recently been published. It includes the condensed statistics, for the years 1868 and 1872, of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Chippewas and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Keechies, Caddoes, Ionies, Kiowas, and Comanches. The following table indicates the industrial and general progress of these Indians for the years specified:

	1868		1872	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Population	16,208	......	17,957	......
Number of Schools	4	......	14	......
Number of Pupils	105	......	404	......
Acres Cultivated	3,220	......	2,671	......
Bushels wheat raised	633	$1,135	3,247	$3,937
Bushels of corn	31,700	24,000	214,190	106,998
Bushels of oats			9,243	3,680
Bushels potatoes	1,770	1,770	15,201	7,414
Other vegetables				7,355
Tons of hay	750	3,590	5,584	20,879
No. of horses owned	17,924	702,250	42,920	1,377,371
No. of cattle owned	640	13,200	6,494	103,884
No. of hogs owned	1,074	3,238	10,730	30,227
Total values		$750,561		$1,871,876

The report represents that each successive year, of the four covered by it, shows an increasing ratio of improvement. It also represents that with many of the Indians the means of industrial improvement came into their hands too recently for them to have more than begun farming operations, that most of the schools have been in existence too short a time for their legitimate results to be yet manifest, and that "several of these tribes have, since 1868, moved to new homes in the Indian Territory, and have, therefore, had to contend with all the retarding influences connected with the opening of farms, building houses, &c., in a wild and remote region." Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, their aggregate corn-crop for 1872 is about sevenfold greater than that of 1868, and the number of cattle and hogs owned by them about tenfold greater. In view of these facts, the agent predicts that "should the same policy be pursued for the next four years, the improvement will be still more decided."

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER STEAMER AFLOAT—THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE INMAN LINE.

The new Inman steamer City of Chester arrived at this port on Sunday last, having left Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th of July. She is now lying at her dock, Pier No. 45 North River. In appearance she is the prettiest model of a steam-ship that has ever crossed the Atlantic. As a passenger steamer she will rank as first-class, and will doubtless be a favorite among business travelers and pleasure-seekers. In total size she is one of the largest steam-ships afloat, excepting, of course, the Great Eastern. Her sister vessel, the City of Richmond, will arrive here in about a month, and she is still larger. The City of Chester was constructed by Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, on the Clyde, and in ordering the ship the managers of the Inman line gave the builders almost a *carte blanche*, simply stipulating that the vessel should be a certain size, and have a speed surpassing any of the Transatlantic steamers afloat. It is expected that the request has fully been complied with, but no fair test of her sailing qualities can be ascertained until after she has made a few trips. On her trial trip, from the Clyde to the Mersey, she made over fifteen knots per hour, in spite of her new machinery, and showed excellent sailing qualities. She is much larger than the White Star steamers, and any others except, perhaps, the Egypt, of the National line. Her gross measurement being nearly 5,000 tons.

The dimensions of the City of Chester are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 458 feet; length over all, 486 feet; breadth of beam, 44½ feet; depth of hold, 33 feet; gross tonnage, 4,565 tons; net tonnage, 1,253 tons; registered tonnage, 2,712.52 tons. Her engines, made by Messrs. Caird & Co., are compound high and low pressure, direct acting. They are of 850-horse power, nominal, but capable of working up to 4,500. She has two cylinders, 120 and 72 inches in diameter. The stroke is 5 feet 6 inches, and the steam pressure 70 pounds to the square inch. The steam is supplied by 14 boilers, heated by 28 furnaces. Owing to recent improvements, the consumption of coal is very small considering the size of her engines. The screw is 21 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 28 feet. She is built in ten water-tight compartments. She is ship-rigged, with three masts and one funnel. On the main deck there are eight winches, used in loading and reloading cargo, hoisting sails, &c.; and in case of emergency, she has twelve boats, and a full complement of hose, buckets, fire-engines, &c. There are two wheel-houses—one forward and one aft—both being worked by steam and signaled by the officer on the bridge. The saloon for the cabin passengers is situated on the spar-deck, amidships. It extends from side to side, and is about 42 feet square. It is a noble *salle à manger*, fitted up in the most gorgeous style, being wainscoted all round with highly-polished walnut, divided into panels by fluted filleted Corinthian columns, the fillets, capitals, and bosses being richly gilded, and they stand upon ebony plinths. The panels are perforated for side lights, and these, combined with a flood of light admitted by a large and richly-ornamented lantern cupola, and reflected by mirrors at both ends of the saloon, add greatly to the general appearance of the apartments. At one end is a handsome piano, library, &c., and an elaborate display of silver plate and crystal gives it the air of a fairy palace. Adjoining the saloon is a small ladies' boudoir, which is also elaborately fitted up, and in close proximity there are ladies' bath-tubs, &c. The gentlemen's bath-room is on the other side of the vessel. The baths are made of marble and contain every necessary. The water used is pumped from the sea, and a salt-water bath can thus be had as often as needed. The state-rooms are aft of the saloon on each side, with a passage way in the centre, richly ornamented in imitation of the walls around the City of Chester in England. The state-rooms are large, airy, and comfortable, and each contains a wash-stand, mirror, and an electric bell connecting with the pantry. The smoking-room is on the main deck. It is a comfortable apartment and supplied with all the requisites for a smoker's delight. In addition there is a barber-shop on board and a first-class barber constantly on hand to shave and shampoo the *voyageurs*.

The accommodation for steerage passengers is forward. The bunks are stationary, and the apartments are large, airy, and well ventilated. Those passengers who arrived by the City of Chester were well treated on the voyage, and expressed their entire satisfaction with the food and accommodations. Capt. Kennedy, the Commodore of the Inman line, stated yesterday that the new vessel behaved splendidly in the roughest weather, and was scarcely shaken at all. She will be the best sea-going vessel on the Atlantic.

To-morrow the City of Chester will be thrown open for the inspection of the public. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, James A. Kennedy; first officer, Babbington; second officer, Fairfield; third officer, Heberson; fourth officer, Shrapnell; purser, William Ross; steward, T. Thompson; physician, Black; chief store-keeper, B. Parry; chief engineer, W. Campbell; second engineer, L. Hay; third, D. Heberson; fourth, Ed. Noble; fifth, W. R. Wells; sixth, J. Barker; seventh, J. Phillips.

She will start on her return voyage on Saturday next, and already nearly all her berths are engaged.

FAT-BOILING AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will, in the interest of an oppressed community, offer your protest against the removal of the fat-boiling and bone-grinding nuisances above One Hundred and Tenth-street, or, in other words, to Harlem and Manhattanville and the upper portions of the City generally. This has become the choicest and most desirable part of the City for residence, and now it seems that the pure air of the Sound wafted over the beautiful east side of Harlem is to be totally poisoned by the intolerable vapors and stenches of fat and bone-boiling. If the fat and "lard" manufacturers think the people above One Hundred and Tenth-street will endure them, they will find themselves very much mistaken.

UP-TOWN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS—PROSPECTS—THE PLATE RIVER—PARAGUAY'S TROUBLES—THE CHURCH AND FREEMASONRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Friday, June 13, 1873.

The latest news from the Argentine Republic relating to the civil war in the province of Entre Rios, sets forth that the forces of the rebels are distributed as follows: Carmelo Campos, with 3,600 men of all arms, was at Puntas del Palmaro, and Gorenado, with 500 men moving to join Lopez Jordan was at Montiel with the bulk of the army. The rebels had withdrawn their forces from the margin of the Parana, thus giving ground for the conjecture that the plan of Lopez Jordan was to concentrate his troops in the centre of the province in order thus to draw away from the margin of the Uruguay those of the General Government, and, as his troops were well mounted, he hoped to be able to fall upon Concepcion when that place was unguarded.

THE POINT OF ATTACK.

This was the position of affairs, and this the supposed plan of the rebels, on the 3d inst., when, at the moment of the steamer's sailing from Montevideo, a telegram was received from Buenos Ayres giving not Concepcion, but the City of Parana, situated on the opposite side of the province, as the real point of the rebel attack. Against the latter place the forces of Jordan had already advanced in considerable numbers, and they had laid strong siege to it. At last accounts the Government troops continued to repel the enemy, although in Buenos Ayres great anxiety was felt for the result.

PROSPECTS.

According to previous official statements, the number of Government troops posted in Parana was 4,400, while the National forces, under the command of Col. Campos, were over 3,000 strong. The war threatened to be long and bloody, and the situation of Entre Rios was most discouraging, to say the least. The fact of Col. Gainza, Minister of War, leaving his post (in charge of Dr. Frias, the Minister of the Interior,) to go and direct the military operations in person proves this; while the fact that a great number of the troops of the line have been withdrawn from the frontiers, just at a time, too, when a fresh Indian invasion was expected, is not less significant. In fact, such an invasion has already begun, with an attack on the encampment of Gen. Rivas, commander in chief of the frontier. We are told that the savages succeeded in carrying away with them, as booty, some 1,300 head of cattle.

LOPEZ JORDAN'S HEAD.

But what, perhaps, more than anything else, proves the discouraging state of affairs, is a proposition laid before the Argentine Congress, by President Sarmiento, setting a price on the head of Lopez Jordan and his principal chiefs. There has been a great outcry in the Buenos Ayres Press over what is termed "the barbarous project," and it is hoped, for the honor of the Argentine nation, that it will be unanimously rejected. The "project" offers $100,000 for the capture of Lopez Jordan, and $10,000 for that of each of his chiefs.

AN ANTICIPATED OUTBREAK.

On the 25th of May, the anniversary of the independence of the Platine States, there were fears of a revolution in Buenos Ayres. The Government, having learned that a plan was on foot to attack simultaneously the arsenal and the public buildings, both national and provincial, took every measure of precaution, employing for defense not only the police force but even the body-guard of the President and the cadets of the military-school of Palermo. The day passed by, however, without any special disturbance.

AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY.

In Paraguay everything seems to go from bad to worse. By the last accounts we learn that the revolution is gaining strength daily, and that Gen. Caballero had made himself master of the whole southern part of that Republic. Ferreira was in Paraguari, with about 1,300 Government troops; and preparations were being made on both sides for a battle which promised to be decisive. It was also said that, in any result, the Brazilian forces at Assumption would not permit the entrance of the rebels in that place. It was also rumored that Jovellanos would resign the Presidency of the Republic if the revolution was not promptly suppressed. The news clearly indicates that great excitement prevails in Paraguay. Recruits who had been sent forward to join the army had risen against their officers on the march and escaped to the woods while the steamers Asuncion and Paz had returned to the capital, after discovering that the commander of the troops on board had a secret understanding with the enemy. At the same time, we read much of the heroic conduct of the national representatives who had offered to defend the cause of their country. Many of them, as private soldiers, had already set out for the camp with arms in their hands. The Argentine Government had withdrawn half a battalion of the line, which was at Assumption to be employed against the rebels of Entre Rios. Gen. Vedia accompanied them as far as Corrientes, whence the force marched toward Goya. Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Envoy at Assumption, it is reported, had sent a communication to the Governor of the province of Corrientes, urging that, without refusing asylum to political refugees, he ought not to permit the assembling of armed parties in his province, thus making Argentine territory a point of departure for invasions into Paraguay.

BOLIVIA.

In Bolivia a new President, Adolpho Ballivian, had been elected. The following were announced as members of his Ministry: Mariano Baptista, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Calvo, Minister of Justice; Bastillos, Minister of Finance; Gen. Ballivian, Minister of War.

THE CHURCH AND MASONRY.

Here, in Brazil, the Masonico-Episcopal warfare still goes on. It rages everywhere, in the streets, in the houses, in the Press, in the Chambers. The morning journals hardly find room to tell us the price of exchange or the amount of coffee still on hand, so important is it that the public should understand "the doctrine of Papal infallibility," or that the "placet" should be condemned, or the "syllabus" defended. From some unaccountable reason (there are those who explain it on the ground of divergence of opinion among the Ministers) the decision of the Council of State, referred to in my last, has not yet been officially published.

TIRADENTES.

STREET NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been looking over the new City charter, and find some provisions relating to the removal of incumbrances, which it may be timely to reproduce.

Extract from section 15:

> "The Common Council shall have power to prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads, and public places, not including parks, and to authorize and require the Commissioners of Public Works to remove the same; but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repairing of a building on a lot opposite the same."

Extract from section 70:

> "And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all obstructions now existing, or which may hereafter be placed upon any street or sidewalk or public ground not enclosed in any public park. There shall be a bureau for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks, the chief officer of which shall be called the 'Superintendent of Incumbrances,' to whom all complaints shall be made and by whom such incumbrances shall be removed."

Extract from section 119:

> "All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are also hereby repealed."

Here is authority enough, surely, for the removal of a few booths that have been pronounced prejudicial to the public health, and I hope you will continue your earnest appeals and remonstrances until the good work is accomplished.

RICHARD H. BUEL.

SALINA COUNTY BONDS.

Some time ago a notice was sent to the New-York Stock Exchange from Salina, Kansas, warning the public against the purchase of $50,000 of Salina bonds, which it was claimed had been wrongfully issued. Yesterday the following telegram was received from Salina, which, it will be seen, is an acknowledgment of the validity of the bonds:

SALINA, KANSAS.

To the President of the Stock Exchange:

Our telegram of June 27, 1873, having reference to $50,000 Salina County bonds, issued to aid in the construction of the Republican, Salina, Arkansas Valley Railway, is hereby withdrawn by order Board County Commissioners.

R. F. WOOLEY,
Chairman Board County Commissioners of Salina County, Kansas.

THE CENTRE MARKET ARMORY.

The Committee on Armories of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and opened the following bids for completing and doing a portion of the work on the Centre Market Armory: Charles Vandervoort, painting, mason and carpenter work, $12,871; D. D. Pierson & Son, mason work, $5,287; Joseph Coar, mason work, $5,150; James Leary, mason and carpenter work, $6,429; John L. Falls, painting and carpenter work, $1,050; Mulligan Bros., painting, $2,680; L. Dutch, painting, mason, and carpenter work, $7,500; J. V. Dungan, painting and carpenter work, $12,871. The committee took no action on the bids, and adjourned to Monday next.

THE RANC-CASSAGNAC DUEL.

The result of the Ranc-Cassagnac duel, and [illegible] important details of the encounter appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The following is the official report signed by the seconds, upon the duel:

A hostile meeting, at which swords were used, took place on Monday, July 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at [illegible], on the Luxembourg frontier, between MM. Ranc and Paul de Cassagnac. At the commencement of the duel M. Paul de Cassagnac received a wound in the forearm. A second assault having taken place, M. Ranc received a wound in the [illegible] which, on the declaration of his seconds, disabled him from continuing the duel. The seconds declared honor to be satisfied.

A. BLANC.
FEUILLET.
LAURENT-PICHAT.
RAPHAEL LALAURI.

The comments of the London *Times* on the meeting run thus:

"An incident of French life has provided not only French society, but, thanks to the telegraph, half the world besides, with a topic of interest for the last few days. M. Ranc and M. Paul de Cassagnac have fought a duel, and the conditions of the meeting were so arranged that the suspense of the public was long maintained. The latest intelligence of Tuesday night apprised us that in 'the first assault,' which lasted ten minutes, M. Ranc was wounded in the right arm; that the seconds, after due consideration, and with their principals' assent, declared the hurt not serious enough to stop the duel; that at the second bout M. de Cassagnac received a wound in the hand, which, in the opinion of the surgeon, was severe, and that the seconds, on learning that opinion, decided that the fight could not be continued, and so the affair came to an end. The semi-official report of the seconds, received yesterday morning, reversed this news and assigned the more serious hurt to M. Ranc. The one statement which has not been contradicted is that there was a very large crowd on the occasion, inasmuch that the police had to interfere, not, indeed to stop the proceedings, but to keep the ground.

The reader will ask what was the cause, motive, or object of this encounter, but we are not sure that we can give any satisfactory reply. The quarrel between the two gentlemen was, in its origin, purely political, though personal reflections were certainly interchanged. Both belligerents are not only politicians, but journalists. M. de Cassagnac is an eminent Bonapartist, and he writes in the *Pays*. M. Ranc is an eminent Radical, not to say Communist, and his opinions find expression in the *République Française*. After the death of the Emperor Napoleon there appeared in the last-named paper some fierce attacks on the policy of which M. de Cassagnac was a conspicuous representative, and M. Ranc used language concerning his adversary which the Parisian world thought equivalent to a challenge. But M. de Cassagnac's day was presently to come. M. Ranc was suddenly elected for Lyons, and sent up to the Assembly by the voters of that highly Democratic town. In our own history the nearest parallel would be the return of O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary, except that the Fenian leader was actually a convict under sentence, whereas the ex-Communist had never up to that moment been brought to trial. However, the Assembly thought it becoming to reply to the provocation by instituting proceedings against M. Ranc for his share in the misdeeds of the Commune, and then M. de Cassagnac took advantage of the opportunity to renew his political onslaught. Upon this M. Ranc observed in the *République Française*, that M. Paul De Cassagnac found it easier to abuse him than to give him a sword thrust. The taunt was unmerited, for M. De Cassagnac was notoriously a duelist, and had no need to give proof either of his pugnacity or his valor, but it served its immediate purpose. M. De Cassagnac sent his adversary a positive challenge, and, as M. Ranc had withdrawn himself from the reach of his prosecutors, the duel came off on the frontier as we have described. It is remarkable that the whole affair, from beginning to end, correspondence and all, was conducted before the eyes of the world. Perhaps the inclination for publicity was characteristic of the combatants' profession; but, at any rate, every stage of the quarrel can be traced in the columns of the newspapers concerned, and the final announcement gives all the particulars that the most curious could desire.

We wish we could imagine that the long postponement of the meeting indicated a lurking consciousness on the part of the combatants that such proceedings were getting out of date; but that is hardly probable. Frenchmen still go on fighting not only with their tongues and pens, but with swords and pistols; in fact, the former kind of encounter seems to lead straight to the latter as a natural sequel. Yet if M. de Cassagnac and M. Ranc could look back calmly on the transaction, they would not find much to be proud of. Neither the remarks of the French Press nor the comments of the French public on the matter were exactly complimentary. The Parisians, we are plainly told, wanted to have one of the two killed—apparently not caring which, so long as the killing was done straight off and without further parley or delay. M. de Cassagnac, however, seems to have written himself into a fervor of self-devotion, describing the expected engagement as a conflict not between man and man, but between party and party. Bonapartism and Communism were to meet in a death-grapple, with the entire world looking on. It is really difficult to enter into such conceptions as these. Nothing could possibly be settled by the duel except the balance of swordsmanship. M. Paul de Cassagnac is an old duelist, while M. Ranc has a reputation for prudence as well as ability, and yet he seems to have provoked the encounter. He began, or at any rate he revived, the newspaper war, and he threw out the first hint of a hostile meeting. What such a meeting could do for either person, either party, or either cause no Englishman could ever be able to conceive. Of course, we ourselves have lived through times of this same character. It does not require an old man to remember when duels, if not common, were at any rate not infrequent events in this country, and there was once a talk, we believe, of abolishing them by act of Parliament. But it was far better to let the practice expire under the ordinary process of the criminal courts and the ridicule of a wiser generation. We have sharp party fights enough, and bitter encounters now and then, but they stop short of murderous weapons, and a duel would be as complete an anachronism as an execution for witchcraft or heresy. Perhaps it does not become us to speak of the results as affecting our own profession, but we do not think the retention of the appeal to the sword in France renders journalists more moderate or reserved in their treatment of antagonists. It would rather seem as if violence were kindled in newspaper columns to culminate on the field, nor are the convulsions of the last three years responsible for the fact. Passions may run somewhat higher now than before, but they ran quite high enough while Louis Napoleon was still on the throne.

The Shah was in good time for the incident, if anybody can explain it to him, but the task would be difficult. Neither the beginning nor the end of the affair would be intelligible to an Asiatic mind; indeed, we ourselves can only comprehend it by carrying our thoughts back to earlier times in our own social history. Between the opinions advocated by M. de Cassagnac and those professed, though, perhaps, not as extravagantly as is supposed, by M. Ranc, there is no doubt the strongest possible antagonism, and it is easy to discern that somehow or other strong personal feelings were also introduced into the conflict. But this does not explain to our notions the hostile meeting on the Luxembourg frontier, which wears in English eyes an aspect that perhaps we had better not distinctly characterize. There was nothing explained, nothing decided, nothing forwarded, or put in course of settlement. The combatants did not even part better friends than before, for, though their seconds declared for them that their honor was satisfied, they declined even to exchange words with each other, and we should hardly think the newspaper war would be mitigated by the present conflict. M. de Cassagnac and M. Ranc have fought a duel, and that is all that can be said."

A LAWYER LEPER.

The Honolulu *Gazette*, of June 19, says that Mr. William P. Ragsdale, who has been living for three years at Hilo, practicing law, has become a confirmed leper, and was conveyed to Molokai by the last trip of the steamer. During the first ten days of June, it says, the disease developed very rapidly in him, and he has become one of the saddest cases now in the hospital. As soon as he found that the disease was rapidly developing, he acted with noble courage, made up his mind to separate himself from his family, and remove to Molokai. The following is his letter to the Sheriff, surrendering himself to the authorities:

HILO, June 11, 1873.

L. Severance, Esq., Sheriff of Hawaii:

DEAR SIR: I feel it my most painful and heartbreaking duty to inform you of my full conviction that I am afflicted with the fearful disease called leprosy, and I therefore surrender myself to you so that I may be disposed of as by law directed. The past three or four days have so developed the disease that there is no doubt left in my mind as to my being affected with it. No one can fathom the intensity of my grief in being compelled to separate from my bereaved family; but others have suffered the pangs of separation as well as my own family and myself, and therefore we must look to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for help and consolation in this our hour of grief and sorrow. He alone is able and willing to alleviate our sufferings.

Mr. Severance, allow me to thank you most sincerely for the many acts of kindness which I have received at your hands, from time to time, during the past two years or so. I have tried hard to repay your kindness by trying to do everything that lay in my power to merit your respect and the continuation of your kindness. If I have done anything to hurt you in any way, either as an official or otherwise, I beg you in the name of God to forgive me, that I may be by my God forgiven.

With the hope that you will enjoy a long life and a happy one, I remain your afflicted servant,

WM. P. RAGSDALE.

THE CHOLERA IN MOUNT VERNON.

The telegraph has reported the alarming prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form in Mount Vernon, Ind. The *Democrat*, of that place, in its issue of Thursday last, says: "The cholera prevails here as an epidemic to an extent that quakes the fear of strong men. In comparison to our population, the fatality exceeds Nashville. The cold rains of last week gave impetus to the scourge, and it spread with fearful rapidity. There were nine corpses in the city on Friday morning, eight on Saturday, six on Sunday, and five on Monday. New cases were more numerous on Monday last, but the fatality less. All the physicians of the city worked like Trojans. They were up early and late, and did all that mortal men could do to stop the progress of the scourge. Drs. Spencer, Weever, Blunt, and Pearce are justly entitled to the eternal gratitude of the people of the city. So far the high and healthy part of the city has escaped. Belleville and the [illegible]. In Belleville it is particularly severe. Yesterday but a few new cases were reported, and these yielded more readily to medical treatment. The city is now thoroughly disinfected, and our people are more hopeful. The Board of Health has issued stringent orders for the cleansing of the city and the disinfecting of all localities where offensive matter of any kind has been allowed to accumulate."

GORDON IN MINNESOTA.

Some of Lord Gordon's operations in Minnesota in 1870 are described as follows by the Minneapolis *Tribune*: "He had been in Minnesota only a few weeks when it was whispered that he was planning a purchase on a grand scale of lands along the Northern Pacific Road for a colony of poor Scotch immigrants. The land officers of the road interviewed him. 'Yes,' he said, 'I do covet a few thousand acres of your beautiful lands; not for myself—I have more than enough for the remnant of my poor life—but for my beloved sister, for the gratification of her benevolence. She would like to present to some of my old tenants lands in your free Republic where they may rear their families in peace and plenty; and, to gratify my beautiful sister, I would like to buy a few thousand acres—not many thousand, you know—say—say—say—say about—about 50,000 acres or so—just a little for my poor people.' Then there was a buzz! The office of the Northern Pacific was agitated. Here was a lord—a lord—who spurned interest money—and he wanted a little bit of land—50,000 acres, for benevolent purposes! He would like to inspect it, of course, before purchasing. So they equipped a caravan, and led him promptly forth. It was the last of August when the princely retinue started from St. Paul to the Northern Pacific, under command of Col. Loomis, the deviser and commander of the excursion. Can the glories of that caravan be told? I was equipped for a lord. There were half a dozen teams with a carriage for Milord, beside the omnibuses, ambulances, &c. There were twelve men to do the manual labor, with a French cook and darky waiters in linen aprons and white silk gloves, and the royal table was unloaded from the baggage-wagons at every meal, and set out with fresh napkins, silver-plate, and china—unhappily chinaware without the Gordon arms. Ah, it was gorgeous! Every luxury that the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis could produce was there; and all the game of the boundless prairie, from woodcock to buffalo. Champagne three times a day. When the caravan had skirted Oak Lake, Milord wanted to see Fergus Falls, and when it had done Fergus Falls he longed for Morehead, and when it had digested Morehead he yearned to visit the glimpses of the moon beyond the Red River. So on and on the deluded Loomis pressed, ever roweling the sable waiters, ever cajoling and reproaching the French cook, ever perspiring between anticipation and apprehension, and ever sending relays of messengers for more potted grouse, more cranberry jelly, and more champagne. Meantime he studied the sphinx Milord, and concluded that he was a queer cross between the lofty and the lowly; he was half lord and half lackey; perhaps his father was an English Earl and his mother an Irish chamber-maid. In November they came back, half frozen. Milord had selected his 50,000 acres in Otter Tail and Beaver Counties. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company footed the bills—$15,000 for two months. The absurd farce was at an end. Milord Gordon did not buy the land for his poor tenants, and he never again mentioned his benevolent sister to anybody."

A CHARIVARI MURDER.

A murder was committed by a charivari party in Kansas City, Mo., under the following circumstances, as described by the *News*: "A young man named John Sparr had got married during the evening, and a number of young men went to his house, in the neighborhood where the row occurred, to serenade him by a tin pan concert. Sparr bought the party off with the price of a keg of beer. The party then repaired to the St. Paul House, of which Wm. Meyers, formerly of the Delaware House, near corner of Fifth and Delaware, is proprietor. After buying the keg of beer, and drinking a considerable amount of it, Briney Clarkins and Geo. Miller, a blacksmith, got into a row, Clarkins declaring that it was an Irish treat, and that 'no Dutchman should drink anything.' Miller made some movement, when Clarkins knocked him down. At this junction, Meyers interfered, when Briney Clarkins seized a heavy wooden mallet which had been used to drive the faucet into the beer-keg, and struck him (Meyers) a heavy blow on the head which felled him to the floor, where he lay senseless. After the knocking down of Meyers a general fight ensued, participated in on the one side by Dan. O'Brien and the three Clarkins brothers, Briney, Ed. and Sam, and on the other by Ed. De Witt, the two Harmon brothers, brick-moulders, Fred. Green, and others. Finally the cry being raised that Meyers was dead, O'Brien and the Clarkins fled to the woods. Dr. Dickinson was called immediately after the row ceased and found Meyers' injuries to be of a fatal nature. The force of the blow fell on the head, tearing the scalp in a fearful manner. The concussion of the blow, although not crushing the plate of the skull, ruptured one of the blood-vessels of the brain, and at latest accounts, about 12 o'clock, the physician thought the victim could not possibly survive many hours longer. Meyers is about forty-six years old, and has a wife and a large family of children."

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH BY SNAKES.

A few days ago Western papers reported that while a party of young persons were enjoying a picnic, one of the boys killed a snake and thoughtlessly threw it around the neck of a young lady. She was greatly frightened, fainted, and was made quite ill. She recovered, however, but a few days later, unexpectedly meeting the boy in the street, she was so shocked by the recollection of his act that she was thrown into convulsions and died. A somewhat similar case is described by the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of a recent date, which says: "Dr. C. W. Brooks, of Rayfield, Ill., was in town on Saturday, and related to a gentleman here a sad case of a young lady who lost her life by a shock to her nerves, caused by fear produced by finding herself in dangerous proximity to a large rattlesnake, at his residence, a little more than a week ago. The doctor and his wife had gone out to gather mulberries, leaving the young lady at home. During their absence she went into the lawn near the house, and sat under the shade of a tree. After sitting a while she was startled, she says, by feeling the hot breath of a snake on her cheek. She started to her feet and screamed frantically, her cries reaching the ears of Mrs. Brooks, who came home ahead of her husband. Mrs. Brooks seized a gun, and hurrying to her assistance shot the snake, which on being measured proved to be nearly six feet long. The young lady's fright was so great that she was thrown into spasms. On Tuesday she died in great agony, defying all the medical skill that could be exerted in her behalf."

RAILROAD OBSTRUCTORS SENTENCED.

One Charles Ford was sentenced in St. Louis on Friday to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for placing ties in spite on the track of the Iron Mountain Railroad with the intention of throwing a train off. His arrest and conviction were due to Mr. Chris. Oberbeck, who caught him in the villainous attempt while on a picnic excursion to Indian Cave, and who cleared the track. Ford wanted to put them on again as Oberbeck was removing them. The locality was 150 yards from a curve, between a high bluff on the west and a swift-flowing stream on the east, and Oberbeck gave it as his opinion in the Court of Criminal Correction that if the ties had not been removed the train would have been pitched into the river. Ford's ire had been aroused by being put off an excursion train. He pleaded guilty when the case came up. Anthony Dean, who was indicted with Ford on the same charge, pleaded not guilty, and he will be tried.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—17, Freedman vs. Beebe; 18, Mesback vs. Port et al.; 22, Miller et al. vs. Blenham; 25½, Bradford vs. Tilton; 27, Esteveg vs. Cohen; 30, Meyer et al. vs. Church et al.; 36, Piggott vs. Harris et al.; 39, In re Henderson, &c.; 40, in re Dewey, &c., 41, in re Molton, &c.; 42, in re Naylor, &c.; 53, The People, &c., Byers vs. Green, Controller; 54, The People, &c., Carroll et al. vs. Green, Controller; 58, Winchell vs. Winchell; 59, Mercantile National Bank vs. Burtis, &c.; 60, The People, &c., Young vs. Green; 61, Banker vs. Green; 69, In the matter, &c., Palmer; 71, Spears vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 72, In the matter, &c., Taylor vs. Green; 80½, Williamson vs. Mason.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 21.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bruce vs. Kelly; costs should be allowed to defendants, Kelly & Weeks, and denied as to other defendants.

Holgarten vs. Eckert; case settled.

By Judge Daniels.

Brown vs. Schuerlop; sureties not sufficient.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Purdy vs. Purdy; order discharging receiver.

Calcagnino vs. Climet; order for publication, &c.

Hecht vs. Settler; order granted.

Austin et al. vs. Morgan et al.; order that the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company sell bonds and pay over to George Morgan his one-fourth part, &c.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

McDaniel vs. Schmidt, Jr.; order signed.

Averill vs. Sagran; motion granted on payment of $10 costs to abide event; judgment to stand as security.

McGregor vs. Stillman; motion denied without costs.

Averill vs. Sagran; see decision.

Jackson vs. Cooper; there must be an order to show cause in the first instance.

Askin vs. The American National Bank; motion granted; allowance, two and a half per cent.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Horacjek vs. Paralusek; bail reduced to $250.

Horacjek vs. Paralusek; motion denied.

Rundi vs. Paulson; bail reduced to $250.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak; see memorandum.

Renaud vs. Werner; injunction continued.

Geraghty vs. Heslins; motion granted with $5 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union	90¼	500	Rock Island	111¼
200	do......c.	90⅜	800	do	111⅛
900	do	90⅜	100	do	111⅛
100	do......c.	90⅜	100	do......s3.	111⅛
200	do	90¼	700	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	27
300	do	90⅜	100	St. Paul......s3.	53⅛
600	do	90½	300	do	53⅛
200	do......c.	90½	100	do	53¼
400	Pacific Mail......s3.	38½	100	do	53⅛
800	do	38½	300	do	53⅜
400	N. Y. C. & H.	104	200	Union Pacific	29¼
100	do......s3.	103⅞	600	do	29⅜
300	Erie......c.	65	800	do	29¼
300	do	63⅜	500	do......c.	29⅜
200	do......c.	64	400	do......c.	29⅛
100	do......c.	63	600	do......c.	29⅛
400	do	61½	400	do......b3.	29¼
500	do......c.	63	1100	do	29¼
100	do	62¾	100	do......s3.	29¼
100	do	63	300	C. C. & I. C.	33¼
300	do......c.	63	200	do	33⅜
200	do......c.	62¾	100	do......b3.	33½
200	do	62⅞	400	do	33⅞
200	do	63⅛	900	Toledo & Wab.	73
100	do	62¾	100	do......c.	72⅞
200	do	62⅞	100	do......c.	72¼
100	do......c.	63½	200	do	72¾
100	do	63	50	do	72¼
600	do......c.	63¾	600	do......c.	72⅝
100	do	63	500	do......s3.	72⅝
200	do	62¾	300	do	72⅝
100	do	62⅞	300	do	72⅞
200	North-western	71½	200	do......c.	72¾
100	do	71⅝	1000	do	73
300	do	71⅛	100	do......b3.	73⅛
300	do	71⅛	100	do	73⅛
800	do	71	200	do......b3.	73¼
100	do	71⅛	200	Ohio & Miss......c.	41⅛
400	Lake Shore	93⅞	200	do	41⅛
100	do......s3.	93⅞	100	do......c.	41
100	do......b3.	94	500	do	41⅛
200	do	93⅞	500	do......b3.	41¼
200	do	93¾	200	do	41⅛
700	do	93⅝	300	do	41¼
100	do......b3.	93⅝	200	do......s3.	41¼
400	do......c.	93⅝	400	do......b3.	41¼
400	Panama R.	115	100	do......s3.	41⅛
200	do	115¼	200	do	41¼
100	do	115	300	North-western Pf.	84

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000	U.S.5s,10-40C. 114¼	$15,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Coup..b3. 115½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 115½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, Con.	54⅛	180	Mich. Central	93½
5,000	do	54	200	Harlem	129½
1,000	N.Y. S. 7s, B'ty L. Reg.	105	200	do. bet. call.	129½
2,000	La. 6s, old	51	200	do	129⅝
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n. b3.	81	100	Ill. Central..b. c.	106
10,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'87	92½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	41
15,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	98¾	100	do..b. c. c.	41
3,000	Union P. 1st.	82	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c. c.	111⅝
1,000	do	81¾	700	do	111⅝
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	70⅝	100	do	111½
7,000	do	70¼	1100	Erie Railway..c.	64
3,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	58¾	500	do......c.	63¾
1,000	C. P'lle & A.,c.	97⅝	100	do. b. call. c.	63⅜
14,000	Ill. Cen. bds.	102	700	do	64
2,000	H.&St.J.8s,con	91½	500	do......c.	64¼
1,000	Morris & Es.	104⅜	100	do	63⅜
3,000	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	92⅛	100	do	63½
			500	do	63¾
			100	do......c.	64⅝
3,000	C., C.&I.C.1st.	88⅞	100	do......c.	64⅝
1,000	B.C.R.& M.1st.	88⅛	200	do	63½
1,000	do..b. call.	88	400	do......c.	64¼
1,000	D.,M.&Tol.1st.	100½	300	do	63¼
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	85	200	do	63½
10	Bank of Republic	111	100	do......c.	64¼
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	90	500	do	63½
100	Manhattan Gas	210	500	do......c.	64½
100	At. Mail S. S. Co.	1½	200	do	63½
100	do	1¼	100	do	63½
100	U. S. Express	72	200	do......c.	64¼
200	do	72½	300	do	63¾
100	Amer. Ex....b. c.	64	300	do......c.	63¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104	600	do	64½
200	do	104⅛	500	do	63⅞
100	do	104¼	1000	do	65
400	do	104⅜	300	do	63⅞
500	do	104⅜	200	do......c.	64¾
100	do......c.	104⅜	200	do	63¾
500	do	104⅜	200	do	63½
400	do......b3.	104½	200	do......c.	64½
1200	do	104½	122	Del., L. & W.	101½
500	do	104⅝	100	do	101¼
100	do......c.	104½	243	do. bet. call	101⅛
800	do	104⅝	29	do	101
200	do......b3.	104⅝	100	Panama....b. c.	115¼
800	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	90⅛	400	do	116
500	do	90¾	300	do	116½
100	do......c.	90⅝	100	do	116¼
100	do......b3.	90¾	200	do	116½
500	do	90¾	100	do......c.	116½
500	do	90⅞	100	do	116⅝
300	do......b3.	91	200	do	116
700	do	91	200	do	116½
1000	do	91⅛	100	do	117¼
200	do......b3.	91¼	100	do	117½
80	do	91¼	100	do	117¾
500	do......b3.	91⅜	400	Union Pac....b. c.	29¼
1000	do	91⅜	300	do......s3.	29¼
300	do	91⅛	300	do......s3.	29⅜
100	do......c.	91	300	do	29⅜
100	do	91	100	do......b3.	29⅜
700	do	90⅞	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	93⅝
100	do......b3.	91	50	do	93⅞
1400	do	91	200	do	93⅝
100	do	90⅞	100	do	93⅞
200	do......s3.	90¾	100	do......s3.	93¾
400	do......b3.	90⅞	200	do......b3.	93⅞
500	do	90¾	100	do	93⅞
100	do	91	500	do......b3.	94
500	do	91⅛	200	B., H. & E....b. c.	3
800	do	91¼	20	Rome & Water'n.	84
100	Pac.M.S.S.Co. b. c.	38½	200	Chic. & Alton	109½
100	do......s3.	38⅝	300	Morris & Essex	92
300	do	38⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	71¼
200	do......b3.	38⅝	100	do......b3.	71¼
300	do	38¾	100	do. bet. call.	71⅛
100	do......b3.	38⅞	100	do	71
100	do	38⅞	300	do	71⅛
600	do	39	100	do	71
500	do	39⅛	100	do......c.	71
300	do	39⅜	50	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	84
200	do......b3.	39½	100	do......b3.	84
800	do	39⅜	100	Mil.&St.P...b. c. c.	53¼
600	do	39⅝	100	M.& St.P.Pf...b. c.	74¾
300	do	39⅝	600	Tol.,W.&W...b. c.	73⅛
100	do......b3.	39½	400	do......s3.	73
200	do	39⅜	200	do......c.	73
600	do	39¼	100	do	73
100	do	39¼	100	A.&Pac.Pf.b.c.s3.	26½
400	do	39⅜	100	do	27
200	do	39⅜	200	O. & Miss..b. c. c.	41¼
300	do	39½	100	do......b3.	41¼
400	do	39⅝	800	do	41¼
1000	do	39¾	100	do......b3.	41¼
500	do	39⅞	100	do......c.	41¼
200	do	39¾	100	do......s3.	41¼
100	do......b3.	39⅝	100	do	41¼
100	do......b3.	39⅞	100	do	41¼
200	do	39⅞	100	do......b3.	41⅜
100	do......b3.	40	100	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	33½
700	do	40	300	do	33⅜
100	do	39⅞	100	Consol. Coal	55½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81. 118½	$3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65. 119
10,000	do 118⅛	500	do 117½
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64. 117½	20,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67. 119
5,000	U.S.5-20R.'65, new 116½	500	do 118⅝
		1,000	do 118¼
2,500	U.S.5-20R.'67. 116⅝	25,000	U. S. 10-40 C. 115
2,000	U. S. 10-40 R. 114½	5,000	do..b. call. 114⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1400	West. Union	91⅛	50	N. J. Central	103⅞
300	do......s3.	91	100	Panama	117½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104½	100	do	117¼
100	do	104⅝	100	Union Pacific	29¼
100	Pacific Mail	39⅝	100	do	29⅛
100	do......c.	39⅝	200	Rock Island	111⅜
200	Harlem	129½	100	do......c.	111⅜
100	Erie Railway	63⅝	100	do	111½
100	do......c.	64⅝	100	Tol. & Wabash	73
100	do......c.	64½	30	New-Jersey	121¾
100	North-western.c.	71	100	Ohio & Miss..b3.	41¼
600	Lake Shore...s3.	93⅞	100	At. & Pac.....b3.	27
300	do......b3.	94	200	C., C. & I. C.	33⅝
400	do......s3.	93⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Br. 6s, P'k L.	92¼	50	Harlem R.	129
3,000	Erie 1st...b. c.	103¼	600	do. bet. call.	129½
1,000	T., P. & W. 2d, bet. call.	75	100	Mich. Central	94
			100	do......s3.	94
8,000	A. & T. H. 1st.	98¼	60	do	94¼
50	Ger.-Am. Bank	103	100	Erie Railway...c.	64¼
100	Canton Co.	100	100	do	63½
600	West. Un....b. c.	90¾	100	do. bet. call.	63⅝
300	do	90⅝	100	do......c.	64⅝
200	do	90⅝	200	do......c.	64¼
500	do	90⅝	100	do	63½
500	do......b3.	90⅞	200	do	63¼
500	do......b3.	91	200	do	64
1000	do	91	200	Panama R...b. c.	117
25	Amer. Express	64	200	do	116½
5	U. S. Ex.....b. c.	73	100	Union Pacific	29⅛
100	Pacific Mail	39⅝	300	do. bet. call.	29⅛
700	do. bet. call.	39⅜	200	C. & N. W...b. c.	71
100	do......s3.	39⅜	5	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	88
100	do	39⅝	200	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	111⅛
200	do......c.	39½	200	do	111½
400	do......s3.	39½	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	53⅛
500	do	39½	200	Tol.,W.&W...b. c.	72⅞
600	do	39¼	186	Del., L. & W.	100⅞
400	do	39⅛	300	do	101
100	L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	93⅞	100	do. bet. call.	101¼
50	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.	104⅛	100	B.,H.&E...b. c. s3.	2⅞
100	do	104⅜	20	C. & Alt. Scr. b. c.	99
100	do......s3.	104¼	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	41⅛
100	do......b3.	104⅜			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

28	Metropolitan Bk.	134	700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜
100	Erie Railway	63⅛	100	do......b3.	104½
100	do...u. r. c.	63¾	600	Union Pacific	29⅛
500	do......c.	64	100	do......b3.	29¼
500	do	63½	100	do......s3.	29¼
500	do	63¼	300	Panama	117
800	do......c.	63¼	100	North-western	70⅞
200	do......c.	63¼	100	do	70⅝
500	do	63½	100	North-west. Pref.	83½
200	do	63	300	Tol. & Wab...b3.	73
400	do......b3.	63	100	do......s3.	72⅞
100	do	63¾	400	do	73
100	do......c.	63⅞	500	do	72⅞
100	do	62⅞	300	do......s3.	72⅞
500	do	62	100	Rock Island	111⅜
100	do......c.	62	200	B., H. & Erie..s3.	2⅞
100	do	60½	100	Ohio & Miss.	41
200	do	60⅝	300	Lake Shore	93⅞
100	do	61	100	West. Union	91⅛
200	do	61⅛	100	do......b3.	91
300	do	62	100	do	90⅝
500	do	62⅛			

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 116@116⅛@116¼ ⅌ cent., an advance of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. on the sales of Saturday. The Gold Room clique, speculating for a rise, give out that a large amount of Gold lent to the Merchants or their Brokers some time ago will fall due this week and next, (or by Aug. 1,) and they mean to take it up and refuse to lend again. With Money at only 3@4 ⅌ cent. per annum they expect to borrow of the Third National, Fourth National, Importers', and perhaps two or three other Banks in sympathy with the *Bull* movement, with the understanding that the Gold Notes thus borrowed upon are not to be used, except, perhaps, to be counted in the weekly averages of these Banks as part of their own reserves.

The story of squeezing Gold on the deliveries is not new to the Street, nor likely to prove very alarming with forty odd millions Gold in circulation. The reliance supposed to be placed by Jay Gould and Hiser and their associates on certain prominent National Banks to take care of the "lock-up," when it is otherwise arranged for, may be well grounded; but it seems very questionable whether it is the real interest of any of these Banks, or consistent with the sentiments of their Directors to be made a party to such equivocal manipulations.

The rates of Exchange on London are steady for the mail of Wednesday; 60 days, 109¼@109⅜ ⅌ cent., and sight, 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent.; sales at 110⅛ less a brokerage.

Some of our Wall-street friends who, as lenders of money on call loan, are not able to get 4@5 ⅌ cent., complain of our last week's quotation as too high. Tested by actual transactions in large sums lent and borrowed in this way, we have reason to admit the justice of this correction. To-day the Stock Brokers report 3½@4 ⅌ cent. as the rates paid, with exceptions, perhaps, at 3 ⅌ cent. Mercantile paper and time loans on Stock collateral are quoted 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum.

This has been another "field day" for the *Bulls* in the Stock market. Nearly the whole Share list is up from Saturday's sales, and the heavy differences in Erie between Cash and regular transactions continued to be paid up to 2:15 P. M., the latest hour for delivering the Stock under the rule of the Exchange. There was a fresh rise of 3 ⅌ cent. in Panama, and of 1¾@2 ⅌ cent. in Pacific Mail, the two Stocks sympathizing to some extent, on the rumor to which we recently referred, that the Panama Company may take the Atlantic line steamers of the Pacific Company, relieving the latter of their pressing Money wants, and leaving them free to run their Pacific and China Mail route without embarrassment. Whether the new Broad-street Directors of the Pacific Mail are prepared, by the condition of their private "books" on the Stock Exchange, for such a sensible deal, is questionable.

The Vanderbilt Stocks were again strong, New-York Central taking the lead. The Telegraph Stock sold up to 91⅜ ⅌ cent.; Lake Shore, 94 ⅌ cent. The lighter Western Roads, like Ohios, C., C. and Indiana Central, Wabash, Union Pacific, and North-West Common, were firm and on the advance, and the North-West Preferred Stock sold as high as 85 ⅌ cent., ex dividend. The business of the day on the Share list generally was very large—unusually so for the month of July.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The Share market was firm, and the Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages steady:

Closing Quotations—July 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅛	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	119
American Gold	116	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	111⅜
Pacific Mail	38½	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41	41
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	90⅝
Erie	64⅞	62⅛
Union Pacific	29	29¼
Lake Shore	93⅞	93¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	33¼	33⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72½	72⅞
Harlem	129¼	129¼
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	26¾
North-west	71¼	70¾
Missouri Pacific	46	46½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	41¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

Gold receipts	$581,962 54
Gold payments	298,279 72
Gold balance	40,984,356 37
Currency receipts	308,367 64
Currency payments	633,199 37
Currency balance	26,913,821 57
Customs	536,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	120	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	117¼
5-20 reg., '64	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	118½
5-20 coup., '64	117⅞	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 reg., '65	117¼	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 coup., '65	119⅛	5s coup., '81	115½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117¼	6s Currency	114½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101	....
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	108⅜	109
Reading	110⅜	111
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	37½	38½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	90⅞

The value of Foreign Merchandise, duty free, marketed at New-York, for the last Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1873, is $110,318,842, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee withdrawn from Bond in July, 1872, as against $30,015,900 in the previous Fiscal Year. The last figure was misprinted in our tables of this morning, and the statement is repeated by way of correction.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE **7 3-10** LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to **reinvest interest or dividends.**

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the **EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,** $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 94 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.—This bank, having removed to its new and commodious offices, No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-st., is now prepared to open new accounts on liberal terms.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	39	Spirits Turp., bbls.	627
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Crude Turp., bbls.	225
Cotton, bales	9,731	Tar, bbls.	150
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	238	Resin, bbls.	7,914
Dried Fruit, pks.	99	Oil-cake, pks.	3,098
Eggs, bbls.	881	Pork, pks.	5
Flour, bbls.	16,363	Cut-meats, pks.	272
Wheat, bushels	80,662	Grease, pks.	14
Corn, bushels	92,135	Lard, pks.	100
Oats, bushels	63,252	Stearine, pks.	600
Rye, bushels	8,400	Butter, pks.	1,693
Malt, bushels	1,800	Cheese, pks.	10,411
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pks.	136
Corn-meal, bags	197	Pea-nuts, bags	396
Hemp, bales	21	Starch, boxes	2,025
Hops, bales	65	Tobacco, hhds.	1,356
Hides, No.	4,903	Tobacco, boxes, & cs.	2,203
Hides, bales	1,019	Whisky, bbls.	161
Leather, sides	1,686	Wool, bales	1,490
Moss, bales	149	Skins, bales	162
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	38		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Osseo, for Beyrout, &c.—14,758 cases Petroleum.

By the bark G. A. Blaisdell, for Antwerp—110 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 1,700 tcs. Lard, 30 bbls. Casings, 408 bbls. Resin, 50 cases Tobacco, 56 bales Hair.

By the brig Morning Star, for Trieste—2,861 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig C. A. Sparks, for Stettin—2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but steady at $8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow inactive at 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been held quite confidently, on reduced offerings, but has been quiet to-day. The arrival of the Rio steamer adds 7,176 bags to the available supply of that description. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bags Rio and 206 bags San Domingo on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¼c.@20c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—A limited business has been reported for early delivery at previous quotations, which, however, are almost wholly nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,044 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 953 bales to spinners and 91 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been quite moderate, with July contracts quoted up ⅛c. and contracts for other months a shade easier, with the general market reported closing weak. Sales since our last of 9,000 bales, (of which 1,300 bales were on last evening and 7,700 bales to-day, with 3,000 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20⅞c.@20 15-16c.; August, 19 15-16c.; September, 18 5-16c.@18 11-32c.; October, 17⅝c.@17 29-32c.; November, 17 11-16c.@27¾c.; December, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 9,731 bales, including 95 bales from Wilmington, 55 bales from New-bern, 1,125 bales from Charleston, 1,221 bales from Providence, 978 bales from Philadelphia, 847 bales from Savannah, 3,808 bales from New-Orleans, 1,094 bales from Galveston, 508 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,225 bales, and thus far this week 4,282 bales, against 4,778 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,531,116 bales, against 2,665,427 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been less sought after, within the range of from 20c.@24c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western State, and near-by stock, with the main dealings reported in fair to strictly prime stock at from 21c.@23c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a comparatively moderate scale, since our last, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. The export movement has been limited, and the home-trade call less satisfactory. The offerings have been fair, of most kinds, but the principal holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock, and have been unwilling to make concessions from previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 50; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 40; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$4 65
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 75
Extra State	6 25@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but not in much request. Offerings of desirable stock comparatively limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Of Oregon Flour choice Extras were selling, in small lots, at $9 50@$9 75 ⅌ bbl....California Flour has been quite dull, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firm, ranging from $4 40@$5 40 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 30@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 4,000 bbls. ....Bag-meal continues in demand at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal sells slowly at from $6 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, opening rather more firmly for prime samples, but closing somewhat irregular, though for Milwaukee stock holders were claiming full previous rates. Winter Wheat has been dull at old figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 147,000 bushels, part to arrive soon, at $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 49½, for full boat-loads, for prompt delivery, and $1 49 to arrive next week; $1 48@$1 48½ for soft do.; $1 48 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 47@$1 48½ for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 45@$1 46½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40@$1 43 for ordinary to fair ordinary Iowa Spring; $1 35@$1 40 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., inferior to prime; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 3 North-west Spring; $1 25@$1 34 for rejected and inferior Spring, and former nominal rates for odd lots of Red and Amber Western (Winter;) $1 80@$1 85 for White Western; $1 95 for new White Virginia and Maryland....For forward delivery, the demand has been very moderate at about former rates; 32,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, August option, were reported sold at $1 54....Corn has been more active and quoted rather stronger in price. The demand has been mostly for the better grades of steamer stock and for White Western, the latter for home trade purposes and the former mostly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels at 55c.@58c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of Mixed Western, chiefly at 57c. for very good samples; 59c.@61c. for sailing-vessel do.; 65c. for Choice Red Mixed do.; 59c.@62½c. for fair ordinary to very choice Yellow do.; 66c.@72c. for ordinary to very choice White do.; and 51c.@54c. for heated and inferior stock. There has been some inquiry noted for Mixed Western for forward delivery, and sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels prime Toledo stock, last half of August option, at 60c....Rye has been dull and somewhat nominal; holders evinced more firmness and were not disposed to press sales; the offerings were very moderate. For Western there were bids of 75c., with 2c.@3c. more asked for boat-loads....Barley has been neglected; values wholly unsettled....Barley-malt has been very quiet within the previous nominal range....Oats have been quoted rather weaker in price, especially White, the offerings of which have been more liberal. The demand has been fairly active at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at 46c.@52c. for inferior to choice White Western; 42c.@44c. for Mixed do.; 41c.@43c. for Black do.; Feed selling in lots at from $19@$24, chiefly at $20@$22 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted....The stock of Grain in store in New-York and Brooklyn ware-houses to day embrace 271,612 bushels Wheat, 1,175,245 bushels Corn, 155,296 bushels Rye, 8,592 bushels Barley, 772,483 bushels Oats, 237,538 bushels Malt, and 34,999 bushels Peas....The week's export clearances hence for European ports embraced 22,629 bbls. Flour, 819,517 bushels Wheat, 42,206 bushels Rye, and 218,642 bushels Corn.

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Ware-houses.

	1873. July 21.	1873. July 14.	1872. July 22.
Wheat, bushels	271,612	355,491	202,496
Corn, bushels	1,175,245	1,234,588	708,648
Oats, bushels	772,483	753,735	1,213,583
Rye, bushels	155,296	130,019	226,271
Barley, bushels	8,592	8,592	53,175
Malt, bushels	237,538	234,414	157,592
Peas, bushels	34,999	35,999	36,655

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 100 rolls Domestic at 14c.; market quiet.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted nominally as before, on a very dull market. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, but quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 97½@$3 10. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Strained at $2 97½; 450 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25, and 750 bbls. mixed stock, No. 2 to extra Pale, at from $3 12½@$4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with merchantable quoted at 44½c. Sales, 100 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been moderately sought after at 7½c.; sales, 1,000 bbls....Refined has been quite dull and weak, since our last; quoted in the local market at 17¾c.@17⅞c., and at Philadelphia at 18¼c. for early delivery. Sales were reported at Philadelphia of about 3,000 bbls. for each of the months of September and October, at 18c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 23c.@23½c....Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in moderate demand at about former rates, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $17 [illegible]@$17 12½, with full lots quoted at $16 90@$17; 50 bbls. Old Western do. at $16 50; 150 bbls. City Prime Mess, on private terms; 20 bbls. Rumps at $14, and for forward delivery, 250 bbls. New Western Mess, September option, at $16 85....Dressed Hogs have been in less request within the modified range of 6¾c.@7¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been moderately dealt in at about steady rates, with sales reported of 25 boxes Clear Bellies at 9¼c.; 50 boxes Rib do. at 9⅛c.; 5,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 12¼ lbs. at 8½c.; 2,800 City Pickled Hams, 10@12 lbs., in bulk, at 13c.@14½c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 15¾c.@16c.; 2,300 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 100 boxes Raw-cut Hams at 12½c.; and 70 bbls. Belfast Tongues at $7 75....Bacon has been firm as to price, but inactive; sales 25 boxes Long Clear, on private terms; quoted at 9c., and 50 boxes Short Rib at 9½c....Lard has been less confidently sought after, and prices have been quoted rather less firm, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 240 tcs. City at 8⅝c.; 31 tcs. No. 1 on private terms, and 500 tcs. Refined at 9 15-16c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, September options, at 9c.@9 1-16c., closing at 9c.; 500 tcs. do. August, at 8⅞c.; 500 tcs. do. October, at 9 1-16c.; 750 tcs. do. December, at 8 7-16c.@8½c., with July options closing at 8⅞c., and August at 8⅞c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been inactive, yet quoted steady at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for Indian Mess and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in light demand within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports included 982 pkgs. Pork, 5,172 boxes Bacon, 2,444 pkgs. Lard, 1,323 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 597 pkgs. Butter (the latter to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow,) and 78,341 boxes Cheese, chiefly to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Bristol.

RICE—Has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at from $8 25@$9 50 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been rather more sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 40c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected and nominal at 7c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate request, with Castile quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c.; No. 1, 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in more general demand with Mace quoted at $1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@26c.; Cloves at 28½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—The demand for refining stock has been quite active on a very firm basis as to values, with sales reported since our last of 2,339 hhds., 590 boxes, and 5,250 bags, including 1,374 hhds. scant fair to scant good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 50 hhds. English Islands at 8⅛c.; 70 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7¾c.; 88 hhds. St. Croix at 8c.; 89 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9½c.; 100 hhds. St. Jago clarified at 9⅝c.; 500 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 90 boxes Havana at 7¾c.; 5,250 bags Pernambuco at 7⅝c., and 500 hhds. Melado at 6c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered now quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand and firm in price, with sales reported of equal to 131,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8½c., chiefly at 8 7-16c.@8½c....Stearine quiet at old figures....The week's exports hence embraced 2,465 pkgs. Tallow.

WHISKY—Was quoted up to 93½c. ⅌ gallon, on sales of 200 bbls. Offerings much lighter.

FREIGHTS—A moderate inquiry prevailed for Grain room, in the way of berth Freights, at rather firmer rates; otherwise the market for general cargo was comparatively tame. Accommodation offered less freely. In the chartering line, the business has been limited, checked, in part, by the limited supply of tonnage available, especially of that suited to the Petroleum, Grain, and Tobacco trades. Rates well supported....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 40 hhds. Tobacco at 50s., and by steam, 13,000 bushels Grain, at 12¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 70s.; 430 boxes Bacon, part at 50s.; also a British bark, 646 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 11½d.; and by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 13⅛d. ⅌ bushel. Also, the British steam-ship Boadicea, 865 tons net, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 70s. and 150 boxes Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton....For an English port, direct, a British brig, with 1,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Bristol, a British schooner, with Oil-cake and Resin, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 886 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and another, 610 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 32s. 6d....For Hamburg, a German bark, 280 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 602 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 35s....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 9s. ⅌ bbl.... For the Baltic, a Danish brig, 205 tons, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 503 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco, at 60s. and £10 gratuity, with some staves for stowage at $28....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 498 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. and 8s. 9d., with privilege of Constantinople, 10s.; and a British brig, 325 tons, with 2,200 bbls. do., at 7s. 9d. and 8s. 9d., with privilege of case oil at the rate of 5 cases to the bbl....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $8....For the Rio Grande, a British brig, 201 tons, from Richmond and back north of Hatteras, on private terms. ....For Surinam and back to Boston, a schooner, 105 tons, at $1,650....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a bark at $10....For St. Jago, a brig, reported from Boston, at $1,800....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, N. C., at $12 50....For Boston, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $16; a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, Ga., at $14 50....For Philadelphia, a brig, from Cardenas, at $7, and a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $12....For New-York, a Norwegian brig, 247 tons, with Coal, from Sydney, at $1,500 for the cargo; also, a bark, a brig, and three schooners, with do., from do., at $4 50 ⅌ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Flour in fair demand and firm; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Minnesota do., $6 25@$7 25. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 21½ spot; $1 21¼, July; $1 15¼, August; $1 09¼@$1 10, September; No. 1 Spring quiet; Soft, $1 28; Hard, $1 32; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 10¼, spot; Rejected, 92c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 37¼c. spot; 37¾c., August; 39½c., September; Rejected, 34¼c.@34⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28¼c.@28⅜c., cash; 27¼c.@27⅜c., August; Rejected, 26c.@26½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; supply light; No. 2, nominally, 56c.@57c. Barley dull and nominal for spot, active for future deliveries; sales at 80c.@82c. September. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork easier; sales at $15, August; cash, nominally $15. Lard dull and unchanged; held at 8¼c., spot or August; 8c. bid. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders nominally 7½c.; sales of Short Rib Middles, loose, at 8¾c. Bacon steady and nominal; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky in good demand at 90½c. bid, 91c. asked; no sales. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Kingston, 10½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 312,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 341,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 246,209 bushels; Corn, 657,197 bushels; Oats, 197,724 bushels; Rye, 11,856 bushels; Peas, 357 bushels; Malt, 17,179 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 15,687 bbls.; Wheat, 475,623 bushels; Corn, 197,310 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Peas, 1,050 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 331,833 bushels; Corn, 151,458 bushels; Oats, 30,595 bushels. Railroad Exports—Wheat, 16,800 bushels; Corn, 25,207 bushels; Oats, 26,445 bushels. Canal Freights advanced; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9c.@9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers, $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat in light demand; sales, 2,400 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44@$1 45; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. Spring at $1 36; quoted—Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 44; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44@$1 45; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 36@$1 37; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn slow; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 at 46½c.; 3,500 bushels, per sample, in lots, at 45c.@46c.; 2,600 bushels No. 2 at 46c. Oats dull; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 at 38½c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 21.—Flour steady; sales of 1,900 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51; 4,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 85; 4,400 bushels choice do., at $1 90. Corn quiet; sales of car lots High Mixed at 54c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—70,000 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Malt, 3,160,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 855,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Flour unchanged and slow. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; No. 3 Fall $1 18@$1 22; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 35. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. cash; 37¾c. August; 38¾c. September; 43c. sacked. Barley—No market. Rye firmer at 58c.@60c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon quiet and weak; small lots of Shoulders at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c., cash; 9¾c. August—a decline. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firmer at $4 40@$4 70. Cattle firm and scarce for best grades; common to medium, $2@$3 50; fair to choice Beeves, $4@$5 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour steady, with good local trade, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady for Prime, and unchanged. Corn—Southern White firm and scarce at 85c.; do. Yellow dull at 60c.; Mixed Western dull at 57½c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Mixed Western, 45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye quiet at 80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 58c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@11c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter dull; receipts heavy; Good to Choice, 18c.@20c. Whisky nominal at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour easier; Fancy, $7 75. Wheat—Old, nominal; New $1 15@$1 30, as to quality; receipts light; sales chiefly for future deliveries. Corn firm at 57c.@62c., sacked. Oats firm at 42c.@44c., sacked. Rye nominally 65c.@70c. Barley, 85c.@90c. Pork lower; held $16@$16 50. Bacon in fair demand on orders; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 9¼c.@10½c., packed. Hams unchanged; Plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard steady; Tierces, 9c.@9¼c.; Kegs, 10c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small lots ⅛c.@¼c. higher.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 30@$4 50; Extras, $4 25@$5 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$10. Wheat firm. Old Red, $1 62@$1 70; New Delaware and Maryland Red, $1 75; White, $1 80@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 44. Rye—No sales. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@59½c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 12¼c.; Refined, 18¼c.@18⅜c. Whisky dull at 94c.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour dull at $6 75@$7 10. Wheat firm; new Red, $1 28@$1 35. Corn dull at 42c.@43c. Rye nominally 72c. Oats dull at 31c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions a shade firmer for Bulk Meats and Bacon. Pork dull; held $16 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats [illegible], with an improved demand at the close; Shoulders, [illegible] spot or buyer July; Clear Rib sides held 9c., sales at 9c. buyer July, 9⅛c. buyer August; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]@9⅞c. Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, July 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 [illegible]; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 [illegible]; August, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 66; No. 2 Red, $1 58; No. 3 Red, new, $1 30; Rejected Red, $1 10; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 62. Corn a shade better; High Mixed, spot and July, 44½c.; August, 44¾c.; September, 46c.; Yellow, 45c.; no grade, 40½c.; damaged, 31c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33¼c.; Rejected, 28c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $6 75; Family, $8 75@$9 75. Corn quiet; Yellow Mixed, 58c.; White scarce at 75c. Oats quiet at 42½c.@43c. Bran firmer at 90c. Hay scarce; prime, [illegible]. Pork dull at $17. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8c. Bacon dull, at 9½c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Sides. Hams scarce at 16c.@16½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Keg, 10c.@10½c. Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9¼c.; prime, 10c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky—Supply light; Evansville, 92c.; Louisville, 94c.@95c.; Cincinnati, 97c. Coffee, 19c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York sight, ¼ premium; Gold, 115¾.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Spring Extra, $5 60@$6 75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 32½; No. 2, $1 25¾, cash or July; $1 20¼, August. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 75c.@80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; Extra, $1 95@$1 96; No. 1 White, $1 81; No. 2 White, $1 60@$1 62; Amber Michigan, $1 59. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand; Mixed State, 38c.; Western, 37c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm; Yellow, 56c.@57c. Oats firm and scarce at 44c.@45c. Bacon dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10⅝c. Lard dull and unchanged at 9c.@10c., to arrive. Pork dull and unchanged at $17 50, in store.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Wheat dull but steady. Rye quiet and dull, with a good supply offering. Corn dull, with Western Mixed held at 58c.@60c. Barley in demand. Oats in large supply, with improved demand at reduced prices; sales of 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, part afloat, at 48c.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 59; No. 2, $1 47. Corn firm at 47c.@48c. Oats steady; No. 1, State 40c.; No. 2 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; Standard White, 14½c., State test, 22c.@22½c. for car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.—Spirits of Turpentine higher; sales at 39½c. Resin firmer; $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $3 50.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

There was a comparatively light run of horned Cattle to hand on Sunday and Monday forenoons, and in consequence trade improved. On Sunday and Monday forenoons at Weehawken yards, 32 cars of horned Cattle came to hand and were nearly all cleared off from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth-street yards, Beeves sold from 10c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8¾ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows opened fair from $46 to $77 50 ⅌ head. Veals slow, from 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were slow on a heavy run—prices from 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs also hung on hand from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. One hundred and thirty-nine Hogs, live weight 25,480 lbs., sold at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb., extreme range of values being from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. Gillis sold for self 90 choice Illinois Steers from 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. Westheimer & Richardson sold for selves 88 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb.; this one lot obtained 59 lbs. to the cwt., net, and realized 9 cwt., net. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 495 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; 302 common Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 167 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self 80 Kentucky Steers, generally fair quality, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Healy sold for self 34 common Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for M. B. Doty 53 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Williams & Son 18 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 52 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½c. cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for A. Woolverton 61 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 38 Texan Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 98 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 120 common Kentucky Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self 90 coarse Indiana Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 68 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 to 8 cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 132 common Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 92 Lambs, weight 5,330 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,680 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 865 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 30 Sheep, weight 2,250 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,360 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,520 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 326 Sheep, weight 29,960 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 105 Lambs, weight 5,760 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 790 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 95 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 1 veal, weight 140 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 80 Sheep, weight 5,860 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 124 Sheep, weight 11,460 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,480 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 341 Sheep, weight 29,330 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 5,750 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 261 Sheep, weight 18,260 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 4,540 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 740 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 238 Lambs, weight 13,290 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 141 Lambs, weight 7,980 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Lambs, weight 11,620 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 720 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 920 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 570 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 670 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 288 cull Ohio Sheep, weight 17,440 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Sheep, weight 16,520 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 415 Sheep, weight 34,900 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 119 Sheep, weight 10,050 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 108 cull Lambs, weight 5,430 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 1,010 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 243 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,840 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. Lerch & Barnes sold 202 cull Sheep, weight 16,544 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 253 Sheep, weight 23,950 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 413 Sheep, weight 36,400 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 453 Sheep, weight 38,550 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 19, 1873—5,013 head of Horned Cattle, 7,754 Sheep and Lambs, 9,920 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 21, 1873—1,956 head of Horned Cattle, 34 Cows, 727 Veals, 78 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 21, 1873—9,132 Sheep and Lambs, 968 Veals, 87 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 21, 1873—23,116 Hogs, 10,530 Sheep and Lambs, 435 Veals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Beef Cattle-Market moderately active, and rather firmer; sales, 2,500 head, at $7 50@$7 75 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$7 for fair to good; $5@$6 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 8,000 head at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Hogs higher; sales, 5,000 head at $7 75@$8.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Cotton firm for good grades Middling, 19¼c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 382 bales; exports coastwise, 1,023 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock 4,115 bales.

MOBILE, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c.; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¼c.; net receipts 162 bales; exports coastwise, 370 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,358 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 546 bales; gross 597 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 34,002 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18½c.@18⅝c.; net receipts, 194 bales; exports, coastwise 793 bales; sales, 19 bales; stock, 597 bales.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 44 bales; sales, 36 bales; stock, 13,659 bales.

NORFOLK, July 21.—Cotton firm; Low Middling 18⅝c.; net receipts, 247 bales; exports, coastwise, 104 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 4,055 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling 18½c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock 1,272 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92½c.@92⅝c.; for the account, 92⅝c.@92¾c.; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾c.; 1867s 93½c.; Erie Railway shares, 46⅝c.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 46½c.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 46⅝c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market, is ⅝ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 46⅝c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £242,000.

4:15 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅝@92⅞; United States Bonds, 65s, 93½; 67s, 93¾; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

PARIS, July 21.—French Rentes, 56f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8⅞d., and from New-Orleans, not below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8¾d. The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 38s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 14d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits do., 9¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,250 bales were American.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine 33s. ⅌ cent.

LONDON, July 21, 5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Fine Resin, 13s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 21.—Petroleum 39f. for fine Pale American.

HEROISM IN COMMON LIFE.

A little incident is reported from Fort Wayne, Ind., which is exceedingly creditable to the chief actor in it. Briefly told, Mr. Stephen Chase, constable of Washington Township, was riding on Thursday night last to his father's, who lives about three miles from the city, and in crossing the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad discovered that a large hickory tree had fallen directly across the track in the woods. It was then about dark, and a passenger train would be along in about two hours. He rode to his father's, nearly a quarter of a mile, procured an ax, and had cut off one end of the tree, when the ax slipped and went into his left foot, cutting it very badly. He did not stop, however, in his labor, but remounting the log, cut off the other end, and rolled it on one side, leaving a clear passage for the train. Then he jumped on his horse and galloped home through the rain to look after his foot.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

There is something singular about the case of Mr. E. BOYLE, who has presented a little claim of $90,000 against the City for surveying four miles of the King's Bridge road. Surveyors are often very well paid, but $22,500 a mile seems rather a high charge. We think we have heard of good engineers who would be glad to carry out a survey at a lower rate than that. Some evidence has been taken on the subject, and one gentleman says that $37,500 would be a "reasonable compensation" for Mr. BOYLE's services. There are, of course, large expenses incidental to the work—estimated by a competent judge at $8,000 a mile. The difference between $32,000 and $90,000 is what Mr. BOYLE appears to think he deserves for his own work. It is also said that his claims against the City for work done during the Tweed rule amount to about $270,000. We are afraid Mr. BOYLE is a modest man, and if so he will never get on in the world. We wish him no particular harm, but we hope he will never get that $270,000.

Yesterday was to have seen the demolition of the dirty booths round Washington Market, but yesterday saw nothing of the kind. The Mayor, for some inscrutable reason, interfered in behalf of the stall-keepers, and once more acted in a manner directly contrary to the wishes and interests of the public. Mr. HAVEMEYER apparently went out of his way to perpetuate a disgusting and dangerous nuisance. This is another of his claims to public gratitude. We are told that the booth-keepers laugh at the outcry against them as a "good joke." Well, it is not a better joke than the idea of getting Mr. HAVEMEYER to fulfill the solemn pledges which he made when he was chosen as the candidate of reform. It is very evident that reform from a Tammany Democrat is no more to be expected than grapes from thistles.

Rector-street is now used in the morning more than ever, for the bulk of the passengers by the Long Branch boats get out there. It is in a most filthy state. We recommend the Board of Health to send a man to look at the garbage-heaps which are coolly placed upon the sidewalks at the lower part of the street. If that man will also take a sniff at them at the same time, it will do him good. It may be doubted whether any policeman is ever seen in this street, but now that an additional stream of traffic pours through it, surely it might be touched up a little. Remove, say, a hundred of the dust-bins out of the two hundred that now make people sick on their way to business. This would be a beginning, and although the inhabitants of the street might weep after their favorite smells, the remainder of the public would willingly dispense with them.

The gamblers' stock, Erie, has again been made the subject of a "corner." In this country, very few persons invest their money in the most dangerous of all securities, but on the other side the people still seem to be willing to make a present of their savings to the professional "operators" in Erie. The burnt English child does *not* dread the fire. To deal in Erie is very like going to a faro table, with this additional advantage to the speculator, that he stands no chance of getting fair play. If the public everywhere would let this stock entirely alone, the savings of many a family would cease to find their way into the pockets of the gentlemen behind the scenes, who must at present be no less amused than benefited by the credulity of small capitalists.

The victory at Igualada seems to have been on a different side from that for which it was at first claimed. Had the Carlists been beaten, as reported, before Igualada, they could hardly have captured and sacked the town. Barcelona is organizing for defense, and as this—the second city of Spain—is but thirty miles distant from Igualada, there is obvious ground for alarm. It seems hardly probable, however, that a Carlist force of rather less than 4,000 men would be ready to attack a city containing at least 40,000 men able to bear arms. A more imminent danger for the great Mediterranean sea-port seems to exist in the extraordinary decree giving the character of pirates to five Spanish men-of-war, and practically outlawing their crews. If the commanders of these vessels, said to be under Internationalist influence, choose to take possession of Barcelona, there is very little to prevent them doing so, especially as the mass of the inhabitants of the city are probably in sympathy with them, as they certainly are not with the Carlists.

Among the incidents that throw light on the careless management of the business of the Brooklyn Trust Company is the discovery of the fact that the New-York Bridge Company's account had been overdrawn some $31,000. The bridge company will undoubtedly make good the amount, but the overdraft appears to have been as much of a surprise to the vigilant directors as that of the President, the revelation of which scared them into prompt suspension.

WHAT IS A DIRECTOR?

The popular notion of the duties of a director in an institution of trust is very much at variance with the facts. Most people suppose that a director takes part in the management of the affairs of his company, watches over its executive officers, protects from fraud and theft those who place confidence in the company, and keeps himself thoroughly informed as to the safety and correctness of all its transactions. It is this idea in the mind of the public that induces companies to publish the names of their directors. This is particularly true of financial institutions such as banks and trust companies. Take, as an example, the company which suspended in Brooklyn last week. It was well understood that the names of Mr. J. O. LOW, Mr. HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Mr. HENRY SANGER, Messrs. CHAUNCEY, ROCKWELL, and ROLFE, and others that we might mention, were strong names with the public, because these gentlemen were supposed to be able and willing to attend to the affairs of a company they undertook to direct. Substantially the reputation of these gentlemen for honesty and prudence was the best part of the capital of the company. It might have had a million of dollars paid in on its stock, and have advertised that fact, but if its directors had been obscure men or strangers in Brooklyn, the company would have obtained very little money from the public. The public put their trust absolutely in the directors. No other guarantee was practicable or possible. Not even the stockholders had any other. Everything depended on the supposed capacity and fidelity of the men chosen, and published, as responsible for the affairs of the company.

But there is a fearful discrepancy between this notion of what directors are and the reality, and the case of the Brooklyn Trust Company is only one of many illustrations of it. In this case the directors seem to have done everything they ought not to have done, and to have left undone all they ought to have done. They left in the hands of the President business which belonged to themselves; they allowed worthless securities to be accepted; they allowed money to be loaned to officers of the company in direct violation of an explicit prohibition in the charter; they permitted the affairs of the company to get entirely beyond their knowledge and control. In short, they utterly neglected and refused to perform the plainest duties of their office. And when it was discovered that their principal agent and officer, the President of the company, had taken the money of the depositors for his own use, one of the principal directors coolly remarked that such conduct was not, in his opinion, dishonest. It was only a too common error.

It is, indeed, "too common." The old-fashioned conception of responsibility seems to be dying out. Men are content with the mere formal discharge of their duties. They have largely lost the sense of obligation to those who trust them and to society, which should be as clear as day with them, and as constant as the recurrence of their duties. If such men as Messrs. PIERREPONT and LOW and SANGER were accused of obtaining money on false pretenses they would be greatly outraged. Yet that is what they have done. They have invited the public, and especially their own friends, since with these their names would have most weight, to deposit money with the Brooklyn Trust Company, with the pledge that they would see to it that the money was honestly and carefully kept; and they have violated that pledge. And directors will continue to make such pledges and to violate them, until there is a public sentiment which makes such acts disgraceful. Until "respectability" and wealth cease to be defenses against public detestation for such conduct, directors will go on using their names as decoys to the trustful. There are countries where such gross negligence of duty as the directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company have committed sends those guilty of it to prison or to the felons' colony. There are circles of society in this country—unhappily very small—where gentlemen do not tolerate those who hold, with Judge MCCUE, that taking other people's money is not necessarily dishonest. Until such a state of opinion becomes general there will be no safety for the community from loss and disgrace through such scandals as that of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Curious proof of the utter demoralization of the officers of that concern is afforded by its Secretary, Mr. M. T. RODMAN. This gentleman (to whom an unfortunate slip made us ascribe, yesterday, the very respectable name of Mr. THOMAS H. RODMAN) is now engaged in defending a loan made to himself contrary to the charter, and in criticising the course of the directors in closing up the company when they discovered the first signs of Mr. MILLS' defalcation. But the most charitable interpretation of the course of the directors is that they did not know where they stood, or whether there was any solid ground beneath their feet. Either this, or they knew that the worst had not yet come to light, and that when it did, the company must close, and so they closed it off hand. In either case what a pitiful spectacle of betrayal of confidence and of incompetency they present. And their case is one of many. The directors of the Atlantic Bank in this City, of the Market Savings Bank, of the Wallkill Bank in the interior of the State, are all in the same position. The position is a very shameful one, and if these men could be made to feel it in their own persons, and deeply, the public would be the gainer.

THE BRITISH COAL QUESTION.

The resources of the coal fields of Great Britain have, within the last few years, formed one of the most important economical questions affecting the future of that country. It is about twelve years ago since people began to grow vaguely alarmed over the prospect of British greatness and the British coal measures giving way about the same time. The date at which the furnaces of Albion should go out, her mills seek an abode on some new soil, and the country itself sink to the rank of another Holland in the European State system, was variously and loosely estimated, pretty much according to the lesson which each prophet wanted to draw from the central fact under discussion. By and by, grave political thinkers like Mr. GLADSTONE and JOHN STUART MILL used the argument of a comparatively early exhaustion of British coal with the view of strengthening their appeals for a gradual liquidation of the national debt, while the country continued able to pay it. In 1866 the question had assumed sufficient importance to demand a thorough and scientific investigation. In order to obtain the most accurate possible data regarding the capacity of the British coal-cellar, a royal mandate was issued for the formation of a scientific commission. Though the work was certain to be arduous, and though it had to be done without pay, sixteen of the most eminent geologists and mineralogists in the country were found ready to undertake the duties of the position. Under the presidency of the late Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, they began, in 1866, a task which was not finished till 1871, and which afforded one of the most striking illustrations of the successful application of science to a practical question of equal difficulty and importance.

The Commission of 1866 succeeded in convincing the people of England that the exhaustion of their coal fields was too distant a possibility to excite much disquiet for the next few generations. By "exhaustion," it should be remembered, is meant, not the abrupt ending of seams of coal, but the time when those seams shall have been followed to the depth of 4,000 feet, and when the temperature to be endured by the miners would be about 105° Fahrenheit. It need hardly be added that the cost and inconvenience of working at extreme depths like this would prevent their ever being reached at all, and that the stock of British coal will be practically used up long before the mines are sunk to the depth of 4,000 feet. Of course, the estimated date of exhaustion depended upon the estimated increase of consumption. The Commission of 1866 found that the consumption of coal for home use and export was increasing at the average rate of three and a half per cent. per annum. It would be absurd to suppose that this could continue until the ultimate limit was reached. For one thing, the limits of the increase of population in the British islands are somewhat circumscribed, and the power of exporting coal against American or European competition would cease long before the people of England were reduced to the necessity of importing fuel. After making such necessary allowances, the commission came to the conclusion that the date of the exhaustion of the British coal fields might safely be placed 360 years hence.

Since the completion of the report, the coal question has again excited keen public interest in England. Last year people began to waken up to the fact that the demand for coal had got a start ahead of the supply. The excess in demand was primarily owing to the unprecedented activity of the iron trade, as well as of other branches of industry. The supply was curtailed by the three months' strike in Wales, by reduced hours of work, and by legislative restrictions upon the labor of boys in collieries. There was a genuine panic among consumers as soon as it was made obvious that the demand for coal had outrun the supply. The owners or lessees of mines found it to be for their advantage to make no extraordinary efforts to increase the output of coal. The consequence was that on the average the price of coal in 1872 was nearly double that of 1871, and that as six million more tons were sold in 1872, the amount of capital which passed into the hands of the coal interest was twice as much last year as it was in 1871. This fact has been clearly brought out in the evidence taken before a Parliamentary committee on the coal question. That committee is now engaged in preparing its report, and the nature of its conclusions can only be conjectured from the character of the evidence adduced before it.

The question of the exhaustion of the coal fields only entered remotely into the line of inquiry prescribed for the committee. None of the thirty-seven witnesses examined, representing all the interests concerned, seemed to look at the approaching failure of the coal supply of the country as an element affecting the present price of coal. It is instructive, however, to see how far the figures brought out during the late inquiry affect the conclusions reached by the commission which reported two years ago. The scientific inquirers estimated that in 1871 the output of the coal fields of Great Britain would not exceed 115,000,000 of tons in that year. The Parliamentary Committee found that it actually reached 117,186,278 tons. In 1872 the output rose, even at prices calculated to diminish greatly the demand, to 123,386,758 tons. Instead of the scientific commission's average increase of three and a half per cent., we have here an increase of five per cent. At this rate the possibility of exhaustion becomes a somewhat nearer peril than was supposed in 1871. It may be, as most of the witnesses believed, that England was merely suffering from a temporary dearth of coal, and that this would be followed, in due time, by overproduction and reduced price. But it is tolerably obvious, as indeed is borne out by the statements before the committee, that coal in England will never be again so cheap as it was two years ago. Here are three illustrations of the progressive rise in price between 1871 and 1873: At a Yorkshire colliery the average price per ton of six qualities of coal, at the pit's mouth, was, in 1871, $1 40 gold; in 1872, $2 30, and in 1873, $3 26. At a Durham colliery the range was as follows: 1871, $1 82, gold; 1872, $3 36, and 1873, $3 72. In London the wholesale prices of household coal had risen as follows: In 1870, the price per ton of 2,240 pounds was $4 60, gold; in 1871, $4 78; in 1872, $6 22, and in 1873, $8 24. A permanent rise in the price of coal means in England an advance in price of every article manufactured there. It will act as a constant incitement to the capital employed in productive enterprises to seek new fields of investment, and it will be a steady make-weight in the competition of English manufactures with those of the rest of the world.

SHOWMEN AT NIAGARA.

The report has gone forth, we know not upon what authority, that the lands lying upon the banks of the Niagara River adjacent to the Falls have been purchased by a company of speculators, whose design it is to lay them out as a park. It is rumored that it is the intention of the said association when their park is laid out, to inclose the same with a high wall or board fence, thereby shutting out from any view or glimpse of the Falls all such of the outside barbarians as are not prepared to pay toll to the company, or have not the means of circumventing them by going up in balloons. And a great deal of indignation has been expressed against the project in various quarters, some cavillers going so far as to assert that a great natural wonder like Niagara is the property of the nation if not of the world, and ought to be as free as air and sunlight; while others have not scrupled to say unpleasant things about the company, accusing them of a sordid and huckstering spirit, and downright vulgar greed.

For our own part, we wonder not so much at the design as at its curious incompleteness. The high board fence is very well in its way, but it is, after all, a poor and commonplace way of getting at a result which might be achieved in a much nobler and more satisfactory fashion. Let the Niagara Company go on with their park, there is no objection to that; a few flower-beds and dwarf oleanders in tubs would lend a mild pastoral aspect to the scene, and go far to redeem it of much of its present wildness. In spite of the exertions of the hotel-keepers and the park men and the ingenious artisan who makes bead rings on Goat Island, the Falls do lack grace, and are, indeed, not half so pretty as the company might make them. Let them put down their flower-beds and their oleanders, therefore, with a nicely uniformed policeman to keep them in order, and then just dam up the cataract as they do in the Catskills, so that it may be turned on with a key for the benefit of well-behaved visitors at say fifty cents or a dollar a head.

That would save the expense of the board fence, which might then be transported to Long Branch or Newport and set up along the sea shore so as to yield a very profitable revenue from curious people who wanted to look at the ocean. These enterprises would prove so successful that the company might afford to extend the field of their operations so as to embrace all the natural beauties of the country, until every foot of its picturesqueness was put on exhibition like a traveling panorama or a country circus. The Yosemite might be boarded in, Mt. Shasta inclosed under canvas, the Mammoth Cave provided with a ticket-taker and a few choice side-shows, and the Palisades roofed over and displayed for a trifling consideration. Then, when the wonders of this continent were all well in hand, the company might take a trip across the water, secure a contract for regulating the Vesuvian eruptions according to order—a few chemicals would fix it—and set up a mammoth pavilion over the Pyramids.

There is really no limit to the resources of such a company, with sufficient enterprise, capital, impudence, and lack of taste, and we trust they will not stop with so comparatively paltry a triumph as fencing in Niagara Falls. The world is all before them where to choose, and we have no doubt that, with suitable opportunity, they can make it as depressing, and altogether unlovely a place of residence, as Mr. Gradgrind himself could desire.

BALLOONING TO EUROPE.

Two or three projects for crossing to Europe by balloon are being discussed, and all are regarded by the public with incredulity. Since Prof. LOWE's mammoth air-ship, the "City of New-York," not only failed to cross the sea, but even to rise in the air at all, people have grown very sceptical. The air-ship made a great show in Reservoir-square, and its huge size, and the novelty and extent of the appliances exhibited, made it a nine-days' wonder. If we remember aright, there were two excuses for the failure—the high winds prevalent at the time, and the refusal of the companies to furnish an adequate supply of gas. Both pleas were obviously weak enough, but, as very few expected any other than the result arrived at, there was little disappointment. It is said that the balloon was the largest ever yet made, although NADAR'S, of 1863, took up thirty-five persons at the same time, and its equipment was certainly remarkably complete and ingenious. Prof. LOWE, too, was an experienced aeronaut. The inference generally drawn, then, from his discomfiture—if we may so call what looked like a foregone conclusion—has been that his project was utterly futile, and that to cross the ocean by balloon is simply impossible.

This conclusion is, however, not altogether justified. It may be said to be highly improbable that such a feat should be accomplished; but it is hardly prudent to pronounce it impossible. The well-known theory of the aeronauts is that, at a certain height above the earth, there exists a constant air-current, or tide, moving from the south-west to the north-east. This current is believed to be as continuous as the trade winds, in their latitudes, and as much to be depended on for commercial or scientific purposes. The theory has yet had but imperfect demonstration, perhaps, but it assuredly is not without some affirmatory testimony. When Prof. WISE and the late unfortunate Mr. LA MOUNTAIN went up together some years ago, they traveled nearly 1,500 miles in a north-easterly direction—from St. Louis to Jefferson County, New-York. But, on the other hand, the "Great Nassau Balloon," which went up from Vauxhall Gardens, London, in 1836, and came down at Weilburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, sailed as decidedly to the *southward* of east. We are aware that the reply to this is that a certain well-defined air-stratum is to be reached and maintained to comply with the theory of more modern aeronauts, who also profess to be better able than their predecessors to govern the rise and fall of their balloon. Yet, if they have no further resources for this than by throwing out ballast on the one hand, and permitting gas to escape on the other, it can hardly be credited that their balloon can cross the sea. Under any circumstances, the escape of gas by percolation—considering the vicissitudes of temperature to which the bag is exposed—sets a certain limit to the possible stay in the air; and, without devices of which we have no knowledge, a balloon leaving here for Europe, even if it struck the expected current, would almost surely fall into the sea before getting there. Mr. LOWE, indeed, had a caloric engine with which he professed his ability to drive an ingenious contrivance shaped in imitation of a bird's wings, and thus to raise or depress his air-ship at pleasure, without consumption of either gas or ballast; but all we can say thus far of the practicability of such an invention is that "it hath not appeared."

There is another objection to which the meteorologists may have a reply, but which is apparently fatal. It is assumed that the air current depends on runs from south-west to north-east, and the experimental trip of Mr. WISE and his companions in 1859, seems to prove this. But if the assumption be correct, a balloon going up in this neighborhood, and crossing the sea, instead of striking Europe in the latitude of France, or the British Islands, would do so in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. Even to strike John o' Groat's, if driven on a north-east line, a balloon should ascend at Panama; and to intersect Europe at any point as far south as London, it would be necessary to go down into South America, and make the ascent somewhere in the neighborhood of Bolivia. If a line be drawn on a map from St. Louis to Jefferson County, New-York, and a parallel line be then projected from New-York City to the European continent, the force of our objection will become manifest. It is conceivable, of course, that all these difficulties may be surmounted. We do not forget that before the *Sirius* crossed the Atlantic, in 1836, it was said, first, that no engine could drive such a ship in a sea-way, and next, that coal enough could never be carried to last the passage over. The utter folly of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph was insisted on up to the final consummation. These, and other like experiences, give heart to the experimenters in "aerial navigation." But, great as were the apparent barriers to success in the two former undertakings, in the latter they seem to most scientific men still more formidable. The world would rejoice over so grand and intrepid a feat as spanning the ocean by balloon, and those who should first perform it might be sure of lasting fame and bountiful reward. The chances against such an achievement are, however, generally and naturally felt to be so great that there has probably never been a human project seriously considered the realization of which would create so much astonishment.

ATHLETICS AND VITALITY.

Apart from their beneficial influence in improving the national physique, athletic sports furnish many valuable suggestions to physiologists. Judged by its direct adaptation to any of the practical views of life, shell-rowing should be ranked foremost among the elegant inutilities. But just as pleasure-yachting has contributed largely to our knowledge of navigation and ship-building, so outrigger-racing may help to enlighten us on many points relating to the best direction of exercise to what is, after all, one of the main ends of life, the attainment and preservation of health and strength. To the great majority of men who use it, rowing can never be more than one, perhaps the least, of many aids to that harmonious development of his being, which is, or ought to be, each man's aim. Regarded in that light, however, it merits all attention, and if in addition it should bring us to a clearer comprehension of the laws which regulate human vitality and endurance, a boat-race attains something like scientific importance.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that contests of this kind are not more systematically subjected to competent scientific scrutiny. If the inquiry which Dr. MORGAN has instituted retrospectively with regard to college rowing in England and its results were continued contemporaneously both there and here, and applied with even greater minuteness of detail to all similar athletic exercises, statistics of very great value would undoubtedly be collected. Taking, for example, the late regatta at Springfield, it is noticeable that the two crews which dispute the honors of victory, and undoubtedly did the best rowing, while not physically remarkable in any other respect, averaged a greater absolute, and, in proportion to their weight, age, and height, a very much greater relative, chest-girth than any other crew entered. The average for Yale was nearly 41, and for Harvard nearly 40, inches; their weight, man for man, being about the same—Yale averaging in height 5.8 1-6 feet to Harvard's 5.10⅔, and in age 23⅓ years to Harvard's 20. Compared with some of the other crews, these figures show a remarkable discrepancy. Dartmouth, for example, while nearly as old as Yale, 10 pounds heavier, and over 6 feet tall, measured about the chest only 39½ inches. Bowdoin, the oldest of the crews, and next to Dartmouth in weight, is put down at 38 5-6 inches of chest measurement. These two are supposed to have been beaten by our own Columbia boys, the youngest and lightest crew of all, but showing, for their weight and age, the respectable chest-girth of 38 1-16 inches. Williams, on the other hand, which had the doubtful distinction of coming in last, was next to Yale in chest measurement—40 inches—and in all the other dimensions almost identical with the winners. But as this crew carried a "passenger" in shape of a substitute, they do not fairly enter into the comparison.

These figures, while not, perhaps, strictly accurate, no doubt approximate sufficiently to relative truth for our present purpose—that is, to call attention to the indication here given, that not in muscular, but in lung power, resides the vital force necessary to support the strain of long-continued and violent effort. Much the same build of man as these Yale oarsmen has been found to make the best soldier, holding out against the fatigues of long marches, the attacks of disease, and all the actual hardships of the field, to which giants of double the size at once succumbed. Of course, generalizations of this kind are apt to be fallacious, and in the present one we necessarily leave out those elements of skill and general health which materially modified the result. Yet, making all due allowances, it is safe to assume that in any struggle for physical supremacy, other things being equal, and barring accidents, the man with the biggest chest in proportion to his size may be looked to win.

The establishment of facts like these, which could easily be ascertained by systematic and intelligent observation, would tend greatly to the physical improvement of the race. It would, at least, enforce very plainly the inadequacy of almost any one form of exercise for complete physical development. Rowing, for example, which requires abundance of lung-power, is said, by by those versed in its mysteries, to have comparatively little effect in expanding the chest. Hence, to yield its full benefit, it must be supplemented by other exercises of the gymnasium.

THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

It is scarcely too much to say that since that Summer day when Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse, as he cantered up Constitution Hill, the death of no British subject will have caused a more profound emotion to his countrymen than the awfully sudden termination to which the life of William Wilberforce's most gifted son has been brought.

The Bishop of Winchester had for twenty-five years, at least, been the foremost prelate on the Episcopal bench, the bright particular star of the Church of England. He was indeed attended from the outset by a concentration of those forces best calculated to give him a high position in the ranks of English churchmen. The son of a father whose piety, eloquence, and good deeds were in every man's mouth, and who represented a family so highly regarded that as its heir, he was elected to a seat in Parliament as member for his native town, Hull, at an age as early as his cherished college friend, William Pitt—that is to say when he had barely attained his majority—the late prelate certainly entered life under auspices highly favorable to the development of his brilliant and versatile mind, and he joined to these qualities of the intellect that advantage without which they are of comparatively little avail—what Sydney Smith aptly called "a good stout bodily machine."

At the time that Samuel Wilberforce entered Oxford the University had somewhat aroused itself from that lethargic period which Gibbon has so forcibly painted in his delightful autobiography, and which is happily depicted in brief by that whilom college fellow, who, casting back a longing glance at the charms of his fellowship career, sings:

> "Return, ye days of endless leisure
> I passed in reading or in pleasure,
> Rode for a stomach, or inspected,
> On days of bottling, corks selected,
> And dined untaxed, untroubled, under
> The portrait of our pious founder."

A new order had arisen, and was making its influence felt. "Honors had been established, and to obtain a place in the class list had become the fashion, when young Wilberforce entered the University. The college which, above all others, was foremost in the new order of things, and was, in fact, to the Oxford of that day what Balliol is to this, was Oriel, and it owed this distinction almost entirely to the energy, tact, and address of one man, the Provost, Dr. Copleston. Himself a member of an ancient family, of whom the adage runs in Devonshire:

> "Bamfylde, Carew, and Coplestone
> When the Conqueror came were at home,"

thereby indicating their Saxon origin. This gentleman perfectly understood how to keep up the prestige at his college as regarded the quality of the young men he received, and at the same time to make study the fashion. This was a soil exactly suited to Wilberforce, who loved good company, and whose social qualities were certainly not his least conspicuous feature. He graduated in high honors, became a Fellow, and met in the "common-room," as the Fellows' general place of meeting is called, other congenial spirits not inferior even to himself—Manning, Newman, and the leading inspirers of "the Oxford movement," which subsequently attained so much importance and caused the great High Church and Low Church parties to range in battle array. On leaving Oxford to take up parochial work preferment came to him rapidly, and when only forty—an age at which, in latter days, a bishopric has scarcely ever been conferred—became Bishop of Oxford.

When, subsequently, he was further appointed Lord High Almoner, a mark of special royal favor, in succession to his venerable friend, Dr. Vernon-Harcourt, whom Lord Houghton, in his *Monograph*, calls the last of the Prince Prelates, a general feeling prevailed that he was marked out by his Sovereign at least for Lambeth.

But it had very long been the custom to appoint to the English primacy men of calm judgment and moderate views, rather than those who were brilliant and enthusiastic, and the primacy was vacated and filled while Dr. Wilberforce still remained Bishop of Oxford. We have reason to believe that he never aspired to Lambeth. There was, however, a preferment which, more especially as a Yorkshireman, would have been very grateful to him—this was the Archbishopric of York, and a feeling of very general regret prevailed that one who had worked with such untiring energy in his diocese, so as to make it the model diocese of the country; who had shown that, after all, his zeal and enthusiasm knew just bounds, and whose personal popularity was so great, was put aside in favor of a much younger man, whose claims were generally admitted to have been, for the present at least, more than adequately met. Soon after, he accepted the bishopric of Winchester, on the retirement from that See of Dr. Sumner, who has actually survived his successor. His acceptance was based principally on a desire to have a thorough change after so many years, and to live in a part of the country congenial to him from old associations and other causes. Pecuniarily he was rather loser than gainer, inasmuch as the retiring bishop retained possession of Farnham Castle, the splendid old seat of the See, leaving to Dr. Wilberforce only a moiety of the revenue and Winchester House in St. James'-square.

As a preacher Dr. Wilberforce was extremely eloquent and powerful, probably with one exception, that of the Bishop of Peterborough, the most eloquent of British prelates, and as a speaker he was brilliant, effective, and very versatile, for he spoke well in the House and out of it, and on all sorts of occasions. His correspondence and acquaintance were enormous, and when the former comes to be published it will probably prove highly interesting, for he knew everybody worth knowing and wrote to many of them. He was one of the first conversationalists of his day. Fine ladies struggled to get him to their dinner parties, and surrounded him to drink in his words. In fact, no man was more popular in society, and that which he frequented in London was of the most highly instructed and interesting kind existing.

Dr. Wilberforce appears to have met death while engaged in a favorite pastime—riding. He was a bold and excellent horseman, and rode well across country. It is, in fact, probable that he could never have protracted his life of intense toil but for the benefit he derived from this exercise. On his Episcopal tours on business through his diocese, his saddle horse always accompanied him, and while his chaplain dozed in the carriage, the Bishop scampered over the grass beside the road.

The Bishop married a Miss Sargent, who brought him a nice estate called Lavington, in Sussex, and by her leaves several children, one of whom is a clergyman. His eldest brother—who became a Catholic—was childless. The Yorkshire property was so considerable that Mr. William Wilberforce had on coming of age some £10,000 a year, but elections and mismanagement reduced his income to very moderate figures. A large sum was said to have gone in a scheme, which subsequently provoked much laughter, for supplying London with milk through pipes.

A DENIAL FROM SIR F. HINCKS.

Canadian papers publish a long letter from Sir Francis Hincks, in regard to the references to him personally made in the letter of Mr. McMullen. He says: "I solemnly declare that I never asked and never obtained, either by loan or gift, any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, or from any person on his behalf, or from any other person in connection with the Pacific Railway; that I was never sounded by Sir Hugh Allan as to my personal expectations, and never directly or indirectly asked or obtained any money in connection with the scheme. Mr. McMullen asserts that I required not only a sum of money for myself, but a situation for my son at a salary not less than $2,000 per annum. I never made any such demand; but I did, on one occasion, casually say to Sir Hugh Allan, as I had done to other friends, that if he happened to know of any employment for my youngest son, I would be glad if he would bear him in mind. I had not the least idea at the time of employment under a company not likely to be in existence for an indefinite and certainly a long time. Sir Hugh replied that no doubt when the Pacific Company was formed he would have no difficulty in finding him employment, and there the matter terminated. This was [illegible] the difficulties which arose between the rival companies, from which time I determined that no one connected with me should have employment in any such company, and this determination I communicated to Mr. Abbott."

On another matter, not personal, he adds: "I desire to state, in conclusion, that the Canadian Government was never in any way a party to any arrangement between Sir Hugh Allan and his American associates. From the very first there was the strongest opposition to the introduction of the American element on the part of several members of the Cabinet, and for myself, though not [illegible] Americans being introduced, I always felt that Mr. McMullen was a source of weakness. I further state, most positively, that the Government never entered into any agreement to give the Pacific Railway charter for monetary considerations of any kind. The various conditions in the charter were discussed on their merits, and Sir Hugh Allan and his immediate friends were repeatedly obliged to yield points which they desired to press. The Government honestly tried to obtain an amalgamation between the two Canadian companies to the exclusion of Americans, and failing that they incorporated a Canadian company, in which Sir Hugh Allan's influence certainly does not preponderate."

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund are duly acknowledged:

From Faith Mission Sunday-school, a thank offering	$35 00
Aunt Mellissa's Fund	10 00
Gan	10 00
Otis	5 00
J. H. G.	5 00
Papa's sample-boy	1 00
Total	$66 00
Previously recorded	6,943 97
Aggregate of Fund	$7,009 97

The sixth excursion will take place on Saturday next, the 26th inst., when it is proposed to take the tenement-house children of the Five Points and Sixth Ward to Oriental Grove, on the Sound. Capt. Thomas Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct Police, will superintend the distribution of tickets, and with his subordinates assist in gathering them together on the morning of the picnic. As that section of the City is composed almost entirely of tenement-houses, the number of young children residing there who need recreation and pure air is very large. Already the news that the Sixth Ward Excursion will be soon given has created great excitement among the little ones, and it is evident that a very large party will be ready on Saturday. Fuller details of the arrangements will be given in a day or two.

THE FREIGHT TARIFFS.

PERPLEXITIES OF ILLINOIS AGENTS—SPECIAL RATES—PROBABLE REDUCTIONS.

Some of the accumulating tribulations of the general freight agents in Illinois, under the operations of the new law, are discoursed of by the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday, as follows: "The annoyances incident to the preparation of the July tariffs were slight compared with the perplexities accompanying their operation and application. The ruling of the Railroad Commissioners made it possible for the freight agents to give special rates. Abstractly viewed, it was an acceptable concession, but it is proving to be a source of great discomfort. An influential shipper asks for a special rate on 100 car-loads of wheat from Ottawa to Chicago. If it is given him, and another Ottawa shipper, or one nearer Chicago, should send over the road the same quantity of grain, and the regular rate be exacted therefor—which would be higher than the special—the railroad company is liable to the penalty of $5,000 for infraction of the law. To render the company liable, it is not necessary that it shall refuse equally advantageous rates to shippers of like quantities. The law says it shall not 'charge' or 'receive the prohibited rate.' So that the companies are compelled to play the detective's part over their own and their agents' actions. Scores of applications for special rates on car-load lots of freight are being daily received; but, if allowed, care has to be taken that every other shipper of the same class of freight is given equal advantage. It is, therefore, somewhat dangerous to grant special rates on such freight as wheat or coal. In the case of goods peculiar to one shipper, this danger is avoided. The result is, the freight agents, before giving a special rate, have to be quite sure they know every man who will ship the same kind of freight. The threatenings of the law make the agents timorous in granting concessions. Already they have come to grief.

The tariffs are to be reduced. The Rock Island Company is the prime mover. Its officers are unwilling any longer to endure the loss of all the business at Peoria and Rock Island. Under existing regulations, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western and the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroads, being short lines to the East, and having low through rates from Indiana to New-York, are taking all the business from Peoria. From Rock Island the Chicago Company is also totally excluded. Now that they have made a strike for the business, the rates on wheat are to be reduced four cents or five cents, and on corn three cents. This will necessitate a gradual reduction of the intermediate station rates. It implies a still more serious result. The Western Union Railroad, running from Racine into Rock Island, will go down to an equally low figure, and carry off its share of the business. This will necessitate a reduction of the rates at Fulton, where it crosses the North-western Railway, and down must go that company's rates, which will have a downward tendency on the Illinois Central at Dixon, the junction point. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will also be forced into the self-protecting reduction. Thus, it will be seen, a lively time among the freight agents may be looked for during the dog days.

The recent consultations at the Grand Pacific Hotel regarding Utah and California rates, have resulted in an unsatisfactory agreement and some changes in the classification. The Pacific lines are arbitrary and tyrannical. In the Salt Lake business the Union Pacific Railroad carries 1,030 miles. To this they add 500 miles, making 2,045 miles. They then allow the lines running from Chicago and St. Louis to Council Bluffs one-third, in a division, on settlement. The distance between Chicago and the Missouri River being about 500 miles, it will be seen that the Pacific Railroad arbitrarily adds that much to its naturally large mileage, and claims that it is fully entitled to the additional 500 miles on account of the exceptional character and route of its road. The Central Pacific pursues exactly the same policy regarding California business. The rate on tea is 5 cents per pound, gold, from Yokohama, Japan, to New-York. This rate is made in Yokohama. The rulings of our cosmopolitan commissioners have not yet reached Japan. Shall the trade of China, Japan, and India be restricted and regulated from Springfield, Ill.? The railroad companies think not. At any rate, the contracts for the Pacific trade were made a considerable time since, and, as it is a source of great profit as well as of national pride, it is not likely to be interrupted until some competent authority has decreed that the commerce of two worlds shall be regulated from the Illinois State-house.

The new Railroad law will, without doubt, seriously injure the cattle trade of Chicago, and, although its effect is not yet apparent in diminished receipts, it has prevented the shipment here of many hundreds of cattle already. Commission men at the stock yards daily receive dispatches from former customers in the country, who say they intended to forward five, ten, or fifteen car-loads of stock, but have been obliged to let them go East on account of lower freights. The natural increase of cattle alone keeps up the receipts at the yards; without the enormous advance in rates from competing points on the railroad lines, there would be several thousand more arrivals a week."

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS M. CAZNEAU.

The death of Gen. Thomas M. Cazneau in San Francisco, was occasioned by an attack of pleurisy, superinduced by over-exertion and cold, contracted in making preparations for the late National celebration in that city. One of the local papers says that he was an enthusiastic and sincere man in everything he undertook, and his feelings being thoroughly enlisted in securing a successful celebration, he was induced to impose more labor upon himself than he was capable of sustaining. The following sketch of his life is given: "Gen. Cazneau was one of our prominent citizens, of great public spirit and fully alive to the claims upon him in that respect. He was born in the City of Boston, and after a residence in New-York and New-Orleans, came to California, settling in Columbia, Tuolumne County, in [illegible], where he became connected with the press. He afterward removed to this city, where he established himself in the average adjusting business, which proved to be very lucrative. He was thorough and complete in his business, and united in its prosecution great intelligence and executive ability. Gen. Cazneau was a man of great military spirit, and commanded a company in New-York; in Columbia he organized a company; and in this city he was identified with its interests from the time of his making San Francisco his home until his death. He was at one time captain of the MacMahon Grenadier Guard and colonel of the Irish regiment. He was also a brigadier general of the State militia, and was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Gov. Haight—one of the best appointments ever made by that gentleman. When the State Investment Insurance Company was organized Gen. Cazneau was prominent in placing it upon a proper basis, and assumed the position of Marine Secretary, which he held at the time of his death. His demise has been the occasion of heartfelt manifestations of grief, and among his old comrades in arms is the feeling most manifest. His presence in the every-day walks of life will be sadly missed. The General leaves a wife and family, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was sixty-five years of age."

GOV. DIX CALLS AN EXTRAORDINARY TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Gov. Dix has called an extraordinary Circuit term of the Supreme Court, to be held in this city Sept. 15, Judge James C. Smith to preside. The term is called at the request of lawyers, and on the recommendation of the Attorney General, for the purpose of clearing the calendar of causes which have accumulated.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

THE DEFALCATION.

LATEST ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—LIST OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE CITY FUNDS.

The Investigating Committee of the suspended Brooklyn Trust Company have not quite completed their examination, and the affairs of the institution are practically as unsettled as its future is uncertain. From the examination, so far as made, the assets and liabilities are as follows:

ASSETS.	
Call loans, (face value,)	$1,975,000
United States bonds and other securities	601,000
Bills receivable	94,450
Bonds and mortgages	248,609
Total	$2,919,059
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors, about	$2,275,000

The call loans include the New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad bonds, the Georgia State bonds, and other securities which are regarded as doubtful, and many of the securities cannot readily be realized on. The directors appear confident of being able to turn to good account some of the doubtful securities, and yesterday their confidence in their ability to pay off the depositors with the assets on hand had by no means lessened. The depositors do not, however, as a general thing, take this hopeful view of the case, and the smaller depositors especially express fears that they will never receive the full amount of their deposits. The clerks are hard at work at the company's offices straightening up the accounts, under the direction of the receiver, Mr. Chauncey, from whom a detailed official statement is promised at an early day. Yesterday a number of depositors called at the office on Court-street, in search of solace and information, but beyond an assurance that their money would be returned to them, nothing was elicited by inquiry. The search for the securities of the company was concluded late yesterday afternoon, and all the papers were found safe and intact. Last evening the feeling among those familiar with the results of the examination so far as it has gone, was one of renewed confidence and many expressed the opinion that the impairment of the capital would not exceed thirty-five per cent. Not a few of the stockholders became despondent, however, and during the afternoon some of the stock changed hands at a sacrifice. One of the stockholders offered his share in the Trust Company to a Mr. Brookman, who proposed taking it over at fifty per cent., but the stockholder, after further inquiry and consideration concluded to hold his stock, saying that from inquiry he was satisfied that the failure would not be so ruinous as many at first supposed.

THE BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Among the many "startling" rumors in circulation yesterday, was a statement that the East River Bridge Company had on deposit with the Trust Company, at the time of its failure, a large amount of cash. An inquiry into the rumor showed the reverse to be the case, the Bridge Company having overdrawn its account by about $31,000. The latter being in need of funds, recently called for an installment of ten per cent. on the capital stock, and the city bonds for this installment not being ready, the company continued to draw from the Trust institution until its suspension, when the overdraft amounted to $31,000. This amount is regarded on every side as safe beyond doubt, and will be promptly repaid from the amounts realized from the sale of the bonds issued by the city for the Bridge Company, which will be sold by Controller Schroeder to-day.

THE DEPOSITORS.

The city has on deposit the sum of $595,803, of which the City Treasurer deposited $500,725 and the Sinking Fund Commissioners the remainder. The proceeds of the sale by the United States Marshal of the steamers Crescent City, Columbia, and Morro Castle, late of the Atlantic Steam-ship Company, are also on deposit with the trust company; Marshal J. Barlow also had an account of $2,000, and Mr. John Allen about $1,500. Judge Benedict and ex-District Attorney Winslow also had accounts with the company. The names of other depositors, so far as ascertained, have already been published. Some of the depositors talk of holding a meeting to consider the situation, but many of them express confidence that the receiver will turn everything to the best possible account. The receiver, Mr. Chauncey, notified the depositors to send in their books to-morrow.

The following is the list of stockholders, with the number of shares held by each:

Name.	No. of shares.	Name.	No. of Share.
Archer, Geo. A.	20	Lot, Abraham	30
Blossom, Sarah Hill	50	Lewis, John W.	40
Blossom, Benjamin	50	Low, J. C., in trust for Mary Low	10
Blossom, Charles W.	150		
Blossom, Jane B.	150	Low, J. C., in trust for C. E. Low	10
Blossom, Jonah B.	50		
Blossom, Frederick A.	160	Low, A. A.	90
Beals, W. P.	20	Low, A. Augustus	20
Bill, Charles E.	20	Low, Jonah D.	50
Barre, William	20	Low, Martha E.	30
Bergen, Jacob J.	20	Lynway, E. H. B.	50
Beers, Edwin	10	Lyman, Annie J.	10
Buckley, Thomas T.	20	Lyman, Joseph	10
Barnes, Dennis	40	Lyman, Frank	10
Baylis, A. B.	20	Lombard, E. E.	30
Benedict, R. D.	6	Ludlam, Edward	166
Chauncey, D. M.	20	Litchfield, A. M.	10
Chauncey, D. & M.	40	Lowell, S. V.	20
Chittenden, S. B.	100	Martin, John T.	100
Cullen, H. J. M. D.	50	McCue, Alexander	200
Campbell, A. F.	10	Mills, E. S.	125
Cullen, Eliza M.	50	Minton, Henry	20
J. H. C. and E. A. G., in trust	32	Murphy, Henry C. Male, W. H.	50 10
Cornell, Peter C.	20	Needham, H. M.	20
Cole, Jacob	20	Pierrepont, H. E.	100
Corlies, E. W.	60	Prentice, J. H.	40
Crooke, P. S.	10	Pierce, Anna M.	20
Christmas, C. H.	46	Plimpton, E. D.	20
Cromwell, F.	10	Raymond, James	15
Cross, Francis E.	10	Raymond, Edward F.	10
Dalton, F. L.	10	Reynold, G. G.	20
Duval, J., in trust for F. N. Duval	5	Rolfe, J. P. Rockwell, J. S.	50 100
Duval, J., in trust for Lucy E. Duval	5	Rodmay, Margaret H. Rogers, Julia A.	106 20
Duval, J., in trust for Laura Duval	10	Sanger, Henry Smith, C. C.	80 30
Fish, James D.	40	Sullivan, Thomas	20
Gardiner, Thos. A.	20	Smith, L. M.	15
Gignoux, E. A.	44	Sheldon, Henry K.	60
Gignoux, Harriett	44	Stearns, Joel W.	30
Gilbert, James H.	10	Stearns, Elizabeth	20
Gilbert, Jasper W.	15	Schurig, Charles	20
Gilbert, Ellen L.	15	Sprague, C. A.	50
Hull, A. B.	100	Simpkins, N. A., McCoy, J. F., Covell, Robt. S., Trustees	30
Halsey, John	20		
Handlow, S.	100		
Harvey, Edward	100	Schumaher, J. G.	30
Husted, S. S.	50	Tisdale, Wm. S.	100
Harvey, C. E. W.	20	Townsend, C. A.	40
Howard, Samuel E.	60	Voorhies, Judah B.	20
Hunter, Rev. Jos.	80	Van Anden, Isaac	100
Hatch, W. T. & Son	60	Van Dyck, Anna B.	40
Ingraham, Wm. M.	20	Vail, W. M.	20
Ingraham, Richard	20	White, George G.	100
Johnson, D. V. M.	10	White, Alexander M.	100
Kalbfleisch, Martin	100	White, E. D.	5
Kingsley, W. C.	170	White, J. A.	20
Kindall, W. B.	20	Wallis, George	6
Littlejohn, A. N.	50		
Litchfield, H. Maria	10	Total	5,000

The stockholders hold various opinions as to their probable loss, and also of the measure of their liability. On the latter point the following appears in the charter:

SEC. 24. Whenever default shall be made in the payment of any debt or liability contracted by the corporation, the stockholders thereof shall be individually responsible, equally and ratably, for the amount of such debt or liability, with interest, to an extent equal to the amount of their respective shares of stock in said corporation.

SEC. 25. For the losses of money which the capital stock shall not be sufficient to satisfy, the trustees shall be responsible in the same manner and to the same extent that trustees are now responsible in law or equity.

Yesterday, in conversation with the writer, Mr. Chauncey said that the depositors' money was assured, for that, if the assets did not balance the liabilities, he felt confident that the stockholders would make good the deficit.

THE MILLS ESTATE.

The exact amount of property owned by Mr. Mills cannot be ascertained until after several days' careful examination. His real estate agents roughly estimate that his houses—seventy in number—are worth nearly $470,000, against mortgages of about $159,000, but this valuation is said by real estate dealers of experience to be based on rates considerably higher than the market value of the houses. The son of the deceased President estimates the net value of the estate above incumbrances at $110,000. Mr. Mills is said to have made arrangements with Mr. Low for a loan to cover the defalcation.

THE CITY FUNDS.

A TIMES reporter had some conversation yesterday with Alderman Ropes, President of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, in reference to the city-moneys deposited in the Brooklyn Trust Company. Some four months ago, Mr. Ropes began to have suspicions that the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company were not in a sound financial condition. Curious rumors were afloat of large loans given without adequate security. As the city had at that time in the neighborhood of $800,000 deposited in the trust company—three hundred thousand and odd dollars of the sinking fund, and $500,000 deposited by the City Treasurer, Mr. Ropes called on Mr. Mills and asked for an explanation. The President of the trust company gave a solemn assurance that, as he expressed it, the affairs of the company were "sound as a dollar." Mr. Ropes was not satisfied with the explanation, and at once consulted with the Mayor and Controller Schroeder. They, too, had their suspicions, and an effort was made to have an investigation into the affairs of the company. About this time the question as to the advisability or otherwise of placing so large an amount of the city's money in an institution like the Brooklyn Trust Company, paying to the corporation but three per cent., was being agitated in the Board of Aldermen. It was held by some that the money would be more advantageously invested if distributed among banks complying with the statutory requirements as regards dividends. Mr. Ropes took advantage of this to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to make an investigation into the capital, surplus, and condition generally of the moneyed institutions in Brooklyn in which it was customary to deposit city moneys. This resolution passed, but up to the time of Mr. Mills' death, and the subsequent failure of the Trust Company, no investigation has been made. As the city had a large amount of money at stake, it was thought better not to be too precipitate. The resolution was aimed at the Brooklyn Trust Company, and that method was chosen as least likely to cause alarm. Just then a circumstance came to the knowledge of Mr. Ropes which compelled him to act quickly. Some time before a resolution was passed in the Board of Aldermen directing the City Treasurer, Mr. Sprague, to deposit in the Atlantic Bank a portion of the city's moneys. Going up Fulton-street one evening, some time after the passage of the resolution, Mr. Ropes stepped into the Atlantic Bank and asked the cashier how he was getting along with the City Treasurer. That official replied that the "arrangemetns" were somehow not satisfactory. Mr. Mills, he said, had just been in with a deposit—a comparatively small one—of the city money, and immediately after making the deposit requested it on a call loan. This rather staggered Mr. Ropes. The City Treasurer's office is in the Brooklyn Trust Company's building, and Mr. Mills may have been asked to make the deposit as he was passing, but, as the sum was a small one, the President of the Trust Company must have been in urgent want of money when he asked for it on a call loan. The Commissioners of the sinking fund are Mr. Sprague, one of the directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Mayor, and Controller Schroeder. Mr. Ropes went at once to the Mayor and Controller and urged them to withdraw the sinking fund from the Trust Company. The circumstance of the demand for the call loan at the Atlantic Bank had confirmed Mr. Ropes' suspicions. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the sinking fund were withdrawn, leaving about $95,000 of that fund on deposit when the company stopped payment. Mr. Ropes, who was to have commenced the investigation into the Trust Company's affairs to-day, gives it as his opinion that the city will not lose any considerable part of the sum deposited by the City Treasurer.

JUDGE M'CUE'S TRANSFERS.

In reply to the statement that Judge McCue was transferring his Brooklyn real estate to members of his family, and to avoid his liabilities as stockholder of the trust company, the following explanation is sent us:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to find my private matters the subject of a sensation report, and I beg you will publish this explanation. My wife has owned for years the premises in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, occupied in part by the Germania Savings Bank. On the 1st of May last Mrs. McCue sold the premises to the Germania Savings Bank for $90,000. The terms were to be $30,000 cash, $30,000 on the 1st day of August, 1873, and $30,000 by the assumption of a mortgage for that amount then on the property. The title was passed on the day appointed and the cash paid by the savings bank. On the 9th day of June Mr. Schroeder, the President of the savings bank, applied to me to pay off a part of the mortgage, and I received on account $10,000.

On the 17th inst. I received from the Germania Savings Bank the balance of the mortgage, it being equally convenient for them to pay it instead of waiting until the 1st day of August next.

When Mrs. McCue sold the premises to the bank, it was understood that she should have for the reinvestment of her money the premises known as No. 189 or 191 Montague-street, formerly occupied by the United States Courts. In accordance with that understanding the premises were conveyed on the 17th inst. to Mr. Cullen, and by him to Mrs. McCue, because on that day I received Mrs. McCue's money from the bank, and she was entitled to the conveyance. If the bank had not paid off the mortgage until the 1st day of August, the conveyance would not have been made until that day.

My obligations in connection with the company are that I may lose my stock of $20,000, and an equal amount if it should become necessary to save depositors from any loss. While I do not believe there will be a total loss of the capital, much less any loss to depositors, I will cheerfully and promptly pay any installment called for. Excepting as a stockholder and director in the company, I have no connection with it. I am not a borrower, but will gladly contribute to it of my means to place it again on its feet, and thus redeem our good faith, and, if possible, again secure the confidence of the community.

Yours respectfully, ALEXANDER McCUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A new sensational drama, entitled "Erin A-Chorra; or, Irish Hearts in Irish Homes," was brought out at this house yesterday, and was received with every evidence of delight by a very numerous audience. "Erin A-Chorra" is not rich in new materials. The well-worn characters and well-known incidents are, however, handled with sufficient cleverness to interest and amuse that large class of spectators who are easily impressed and not easily moved to reason as to probabilities or possibilities, and for this Mr. Wallace, who arranged the play, is to be complimented. Mr. Wallace has, of course, provided himself with a good part, and his reproduction of the appearance and manners of Mr. George Francis Train is so felicitous and, *partant*, so laughable, that his liberal share of the work of the evening is cause for congratulation. The remainder of the comic element of the drama is contributed by Mr. A. H. Sheldon, while the heavier "business"—all of which is of a kind made exceedingly familiar by modern pieces where the scenery and personages are Irish—is intrusted to Messrs. Scallan, Keene and Marden. "Erin A-Chorra" is very neatly set, and its representations, judging from the impression of last night, would extend over a much longer period than one week, did not other engagements preclude a prolongation of its "run" beyond Saturday next. It is to be acted, meantime, day and night.

A BANK ROBBER SHOT.

The particulars of the attempted robbery of the banking-house of Decker & Jewett, in Marysville, Cal., on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and the death of one of the robbers at the hands of the brave cashier and his clerk, are given in a local paper as follows: "About 3 o'clock, while Mr. Jewett was acting as cashier behind the counter, and A. C. Bingham was engaged in the curtain counting-room and out of public view, a man stepped up, leveled a six-shooter at Mr. Jewett's head, and said: 'Don't you move.' But Mr. Jewett, quickly comprehending the situation, partially crouched down and moved behind the desk, exclaiming at the same time, (addressing Bingham,) 'Gun.' There were four double-barreled shot-guns in different localities about the bank, loaded with buck-shot, and Mr. Jewett moved to get possession of the nearest one, which stood in the corner of the counting-room, near Bingham. But the robber passed inside the railing of the bank and grappled him just as he was reaching for one of the guns. Bingham then rose from his seat and fired a pistol at the robber, when the latter turned on him and he was knocked down by the robber's pistol. Finally the robber, from meeting such a stubborn resistance, and no support coming to his assistance from his accomplice, who all this time was standing near the front door of the bank, concluded to retreat and abandon the desperate work he had entered upon. He therefore started to leave the bank in rapid flight, but before his exit Bingham had recovered his feet, and each seizing a gun as the robber was passing out of the door, fired at him, Bingham two shots from over the high curtains while standing on a chair, and Jewett one shot from behind the counter, about ten feet from the retreating robber. The man staggered out of the door and fell on the sidewalk. Jewett was about to give him another shot, when he looked up and exclaimed, 'Don't shoot again, I'm dying.' While this tragedy was transpiring, the accomplice, John A. Toney, left the bank, unhitched the wounded robber's horse standing in front of the bank, mounted him, and rode rapidly off to E-street, and from thence to Yuba City. The discharge of the fire-arms attracted people on the streets to the locality, and the wounded robber was identified as James Collins, alias Frank Whipple, Big Frank. He was taken to the station-house by the police officers and laid upon a bed in the yard in rear of the cells, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Wilkins, and pronounced fatal. Twenty buck-shots entered the small of his back, two struck near the crown of his head and one entered his neck. Until opiates were administered he suffered from intense pain, and grieved and wailed piteously because of his folly in consenting to become the victim of the party who planned the robbery. Collins suffered intensely from his wounds until about 8:30 o'clock, when he died. Before dying Father Rooney was called, and heard his confession. Marshal Casad being satisfied that there was a third party engaged in the affair, urged Collins when first brought to the station-house to tell who that party was. Collins hesitated to inform the Marshal for some time, but finally consenting, implicated P. W. Winkley. District Attorney Davis was sent for, who took the statement of the dying man, which in substance was that Winkley, Toney, and himself met at Winkley's saloon, in Yuba City, on Wednesday last, and then planned the robbery. Collins and Toney were to execute the work at the bank, while Winkley remained on the outside, at some appointed locality, to give the necessary signals. The sign to enter the bank was this: Winkley was to take off his hat and immediately replace it. After the robbery the three were to divide the spoils. The statement was witnessed by Dr. Harrington. Winkley was soon after arrested at his saloon in Yuba City and placed in the station-house. Officers McCoy and Hogan left the city soon after the robbery in pursuit of Toney, who, when heard from last evening, were but a mile or two behind him. After the robbery became known about the city, the people flocked to the bank and about the station-house, where a large crowd remained about the door eager to gain admission. Many were admitted to view the man while in his dying struggles. The crowd remained large about the station-house until his death was announced."

PROBABLE MURDER.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR IN A HAY FIELD—STABBED WITH A PITCH-FORK.

A brutal case of stabbing, which will undoubtedly prove fatal, occurred in a hay field in Linden Township, Marion County, N. J., about two and a half miles from Rahway, at noon yesterday. The murderer and his victim are both farm hands, employed on the farm of Noah Noe, on what is known as the Forty-acre Rood, about half way between the Pennsylvania Railroad and St. George's-avenue, the main thoroughfare between Rahway and Elizabeth. The men are Michael Kearen, alias Doran, and Isaac Logan, the latter of whom was stabbed twice by the former with a pitch-fork and then trampled on and beaten. Kearen came to Noe's place on July 3 and went to work. His antecedents are unknown, but he is thirty years of age; says he is unmarried; is heavily built, and short; has a brutal appearance, and wears a light mustache and beard.

Isaac Logan, the wounded man, and who is probably now dead, came from Brooklyn, and is thirty-five years old. He is a widower, and has three children residing in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. He worked for eighteen years in Wheeler's Orange County Furnace, and served in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, Company K, Capt. Malone. He was a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious man while Kearen was extremely ugly. The two went from the farm on Saturday night to Rahway, where Kearen drank a good deal. On their way homeward he desired to go into Bechler's saloon, at Grand and Irving streets, but Logan refused to go, and when Kearen went into the place, went home. Keaven became intoxicated and boisterous, got into a fight, and was arrested by Chief of Police Wright. He was held over Sunday, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was taken before Police Justice Bunn and discharged, his employer appearing and paying a fine of $5. He seems to have attributed his trouble to Logan, and that appears to have been the cause of the difficulty. Mr. Noe drove directly to his house with Kearen, where they took in Logan and proceeded directly to the hay field, distant half a mile. Logan says he knew of no trouble between himself and Kearen, and had taken up only one forkful of hay, being in the act of stooping to lift a second to the wagon, when Kearen drove the pitchfork into his loins, all three tines entering and penetrating the bowels and intestines below the ribs. Before Logan could recover himself, Kearen made a second lunge, driving one tine of the fork entirely through him inside the left hip. Kearen then made a third attempt to stab him when Jmaes Maher, a fellow-laborer, caught the fork and snatched it from his grasp. Before, however, he could interfere, Kearen jumped upon Logan, who, by this time, had fallen, stamping upon his chest and loins. The murderer then ran away, and Maher, having called for assistance, removed the wounded man to Mr. Noe's house, and Dr. Haugh, from Rahway, was called in. The Rahway police were notified of the affair, and Chief Wright, getting immediately upon the track of Kearen, succeeded in arresting him, with the assistance of Officer Marshall, near Andre's Half-way House, between Rahway and Elizabeth. He had started for Rahway, then hid in the woods, and finally doubled upon his tracks, and started in the direction of Elizabeth. He was conveyed to Rahway, and locked up in the City Prison. He was not inclined to be communicative, and said nothing about the affair.

On examining Logan's injuries, Dr. Haugh pronounced them fatal. When the doctor left him at 5 o'clock he was still alive, but reliable reports were received later in the evening stating that he was dead. As they did not, however, come direct, there may have been a mistake, though there is little reason to suppose that the injured man is alive this morning. The Rahway police are deserving of credit for their activity in this case, which occurred miles from the city and entirely out of their jurisdiction.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

On Saturday two engineers, Mr. Lindville, President of the Keystone Bridge Company, and Mr. Crosby, arrived in Poughkeepsie to commence active operations in preparation for the building of our great bridge. The *Eagle* of that city says: "They spent the day in taking observations, getting ready tools, &c., and early this week a party will begin examining the bottom of the river. The first locality examined will be on the line from the high bluff at the ferry landing to that on the opposite side. The spot where the first pier is to be placed will be indicated, and every part of the bottom on which it must stand will be thoroughly examined. For this purpose an apparatus will be used somewhat similar to that for boring artesian wells, the operation being as follows: A float is anchored over the point to be tried, and the boring tool, encased in a tube, is let down, which penetrates the bottom and brings up, inside the tube, enough of the material to determine its nature. In this way not only the exact distance down to the bed rock is shown, but the depth and character of the earth or mud deposited over it, and the nature of the rock itself. The location of each pier will be examined in the same way, and, if all is found favorable, work will immediately be begun. If the foundation proves bad another line will be taken, or perhaps two or three will be examined before the exact spot where the bridge will be built is determined.

This work of surveying the bottom of the river is, of course, most important, as the stability of the entire structure depends on the foundation of the piers, and, no matter what it costs, they must be carried down to the solid rock. Very much of the expense of building the bridge depends on the depth at which rock is found, and the nature of the rock when reached. At St. Louis it was necessary to dig down many feet below the river bottom, in one instance nearly 150 feet, through all sorts of obstructions, hulls of old sunken vessels, &c., which had been covered by the sand. The builders of the Brooklyn bridge also found it necessary to penetrate a great distance through hard earth mixed with bowlders, but here no such difficulties are anticipated. The preliminary surveys show that the rock is probably only overlaid by a few feet of mud, and if this is the case the obtaining of a good solid foundation will be easy. The apparatus to be used here is one that was made for the East River bridge, and will be managed by Mr. Crosby, who has had experience in this kind of work.

It will probably take several weeks to complete the examination, but as soon as it is completed ground will be broken and work commenced on the shore abutments. Whether the piers will be built by sinking caissons or by surrounding them with coffer dams will depend on the results of the examination of the bottom, but work on these two will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. For both abutments and piers stone of the best quality is required, that will quarry out in large blocks, stand weather, and resist the greatest pressure without crushing. A competent man is now engaged in the stone quarries near Pougekeepsie, to see if stone of the kind required can be found in them. It is said that at a point on the Connecticut Western Railroad it can be procured, and, perhaps, it can be obtained nearer by.

Detailed plans for the superstructure of the bridge have not yet been made, but it will be what is known as the Lindville Truss, a modification of the ordinary iron truss, having certain peculiarities of bracing, fastenings, &c., invented by Mr. Lindville, from whom it takes its name. This gentleman, who is one of the first, if not at the head of the bridge engineers of this country, will make the Poughkeepsie Bridge his especial care, as he considers it the grandest structure of the kind ever projected, and when completed it will be a masterpiece—one of the wonders of the world."

CHEAP COAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read the letter of your correspondent from Mauch Chunk, and agree with him when he states "the combination" would like the miners to "stand out." Certainly they would, because they see the price of coal tending downward. He does not, however, state the full cause. The pig-iron manufacturers, the furnace capitalists, are, most of them, largely interested in the coal fields, and in coal operations. They too, find their 100 per cent. profits dying out; profits which have nearly ruined all other branches of the iron business—I mean rolling-mills—and they believe if they can get up a strike at the mines, it will help them in their exorbitant demands, and prevent the price of pig-iron falling to $25 a ton, instead of holding at $50, the present price. These furnace and coal operators have been reaping profits such as have not been known before in this land. The spoke of the wheel is on the downward turn. Prevail on the miners not to strike, and injure only themselves. Providence intends the poor should have cheap coal. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

CHOLERA IN MISSOURI.

The St. Charles (Mo.) *News* of last week says that between fifteen and twenty deaths from cholera have occurred in the last two weeks, below Portage, in St. Charles County, that State. The disease has now abated. The same paper learns that the same disease made its appearance at Troy, Lincoln County, about two weeks ago, and that fifty deaths from it have occurred, some of the oldest citizens being among the victims. The place is almost deserted, the only business houses remaining open being the drug-stores and one hotel.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. COLBY.

CONCORD, N. H., July 21.—Ex-Gov. Colby, of New-Hampshire, died in this city last evening after several months' sickness. He was eighty years of age. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

ARREST OF A PADRONE.

ACTION OF THE NEW-HAVEN AUTHORITIES—ANTECEDENTS OF THE PRISONER—BARBAROUS PRACTICES.

At last the American public has awakened to the fact that slaves are held in their very midst, and by people of foreign birth who seek the hospitable shores of the United States to escape from the tyranny of their native land. Under the pressure of the late articles in THE TIMES relative to the slavery and traffic in Italian children, the citizens of the neighboring cities have become aware of the evil, and have looked about them only to discover it at their very door-steps. While every effort has been made by the Italian residents of New-York to make their authorities take official cognizance of this matter, but without success, the authorities of other cities have taken a deeper interest, and have now taken active measures to arrest the progress of the evil, and by judicial investigation place the responsibility where it belongs.

A telegraphic dispatch, which appears elsewhere, was received in this City yesterday from New-Haven, Conn., to the effect that Giovanni Glione, an Italian padrone, had been arrested in that city for holding four Italian children as slaves, upon whose earnings as street musicians and boot-blacks he managed to support himself. In this case it would appear the District Attorney took the lead and arrested the man for holding free persons in servitude in violation of the provisions of the Personal Liberty bill of 1854. There were several complaints made, and the prisoner was placed under $1,000 bail on each, the case to be heard on the 23d inst.

Before the reception of this information, a TIMES reporter was dispatched among the Italian residents of this City to ascertain the prisoner's antecedents, and to find out, if possible, the means that had been taken to procure his arrest. The arrest was not altogether unexpected, as the Italian residents of the neighboring cities had been notified of the condition of affairs here, and had been asked to co-operate with the originators of the movement to attack the evil wherever it showed itself. The New-York authorities having refused to take any action in the matter, the Italian residents of other cities were asked to push the matter, and they have done so with success.

In reference to the New-Haven prisoner, Giovanni Glione, it is discovered that he has changed his name, for prudential motives, from Joseph Golone, which name is the one supposed to belong to the little boy Joseph, at present in safe keeping in Central Park, whose story has already been printed. Golone, alias Glione, left his residence at No. 45 Crosby-street, in this City, at the very beginning of the present movement, when little Joseph ran away, because he was afraid that the authorities would use the story of the child, his former slave, against him. In this action, however, it would appear he was safe, for although the entire story of the barbarities practiced upon little Joseph has been printed, the authorities show no disposition to do him justice. Golone is supposed to have fled to Boston, and, finding a poor market there for his merchandise, he proceeded to New-Haven, where the Italian citizens had the moral courage to effect his arrest. There are many like him still at large, and our reporter was given to understand that proper means would soon be taken to secure their arrest. It would appear that the present movement is not confined to this City alone, for means have been taken to secure the aid of the Italians in all the prominent cities in the United States. It is, therefore, said that even though the padroni here should become frightened and leave this City, they stand a better chance of being arrested when they arrive at their destination than if they remained in New-York, because through the apathy of the various officials concerned in the matter they can remain here in safety.

To show the violence of the persecution against little Joseph, and the determination on the part of his enemies to obtain possession of his person, a card has been circulated among the various laborers and keepers of the Central Park, offering a reward of $30 for his capture. To their credit it may be said, however, they have refused to accept the bribe, and Joseph still remains in safe hands to become a witness as soon as the authorities need him.

Joseph, however, is not the only child who is in trouble and needs protection. There are thousands in this City just as destitute of friends and legal protection as he is, but unfortunately they cannot be helped by private enterprise. The following advertisements, all of which have appeared in the daily papers of this City, will show the impunity with which this inhuman traffic is carried on, and the utter disregard the padroni have for American law:

Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the return to their parents of two Italian boys, Joseph Cherob, aged eleven, and Frank Briglia, aged seven; both play the violin. Cherob has fair hair, thin face, cut on upper lip, blue eyes, corduroy jacket, black outside cape, black and white vest, gray pants. Briglia has black hair, round, plump face, black eyes, small teeth, cut on upper lip, black jacket and vest, gray pants. Both boys had on winter caps. Send information to Antonia Briglia, No. 45 Crosby-street, New-York.

Information wanted of John Matist, a street musician, aged ten years; has been missing five days; wore gray pants, black jacket, black and white vest, white cap, and had a round face; is an Italian. $20 reward for his return to No. 45 Crosby-street, New-York.

Information wanted of Joseph and Frank Cobrage, aged respectively seventeen and fourteen years; have been missing about one year; both are from Italy. $100 reward will be paid for their return to their mother, Marie Acatarina Hungata, No. 45 Crosby-street, New-York.

In the first advertisement it will be seen that both the boys are described as having a cut on their upper lip. This circumstance led to an investigation, and it has been discovered that but few of the boys are without a brand of some kind by which they can be recognized.

Many of them wore a diagonal cut on either the right or left side of the upper lip, which has been purposely made and sewed up again in a rough manner, so that the scar will always remain. Others have their under lip split in the centre, and a permanent scar is secured in the same manner. These cuts about the mouth are the most preferable style of brand, because to the casual observer they present nothing unnatural, as the marks may be readily taken as the result of an accident or a natural hare-lip. As all the slaves, however, belonging to different masters cannot be branded alike, many will be found to bear the marks of a knife or caustic upon their arms or other parts of their bodies, and by this are they recognized. This inhuman treatment is practiced in this City every day, and yet, with all the publicity that has been given to it, no one in authority has been found to raise a hand to save the innocent victims. In New-Haven Golone, alias Glione, was arrested for having four children in a den, but in this City the same man might have held twenty children in the same manner, and no one would have been the wiser, because no one would have troubled themselves sufficiently to have discovered the fact. There are places in Crosby, Baxter, and Mulberry streets, where more than twenty children are held in dens, where the most infamous brutalities are practiced, and it is the prevailing opinion among the Italian residents here that, if a man can be arrested for holding four children in New-Haven, there should be some way of reaching the man or monster who holds twenty children in New-York. It will be seen from the advertisements that all the children called for are to be returned to No. 45 Crosby-street, and investigation has shown that this house contains at least 100 children, all of whom are held as slaves, awaiting emancipation. Their condition is worse than that of the negro, for whose freedom a long war was fought, and these poor little children are allowed to suffer and die without the remotest aid being extended to them—and, in fact, their lives are in the hands of their masters, who have no further consideration than the amount of money they can make from their victims.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Giovani Glione, an Italian padrone, has been arrested in this city for holding four Italian children in a den on Oak-street, and supporting himself upon their earnings as musicians and boot-blacks. He has beaten some of them very seriously. Prosecuting Attorney Blydenburgh filed complaints against him in the City Court for holding free persons in servitude, in violation of the provisions of the Personal Liberty bill of 1854. The cases were continued until the 23d inst., and Judge Harrison placed Glione under bonds of $1,000 on each complaint. The Italian residents of this city are taking an interest in behalf of the boys, and it is believed that the trial will lead to a thorough investigation of the right of these padrones to hold the children in a state of virtual slavery.

THE OMAHA VIGILANTES.

The Vigilance Committee in Omaha, Neb., is represented to number 400 members. Two meetings were held by them early last week, and they resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following subcommittee report:

Your committee, appointed by you to devise means for self-protection in case of insufficiency of duly-qualified officers of the law, do respectfully report that a citizens' committee has been organized for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities in the performance of their duty; and in case of inability or neglect of such civil authorities to see that all good citizens are protected in their liberties, life, and property; and

Whereas, It is our earnest wish that we may never be called upon to act; but in case we should, after due deliberation, consider it our duty to do so fearlessly, looking to all good citizens only for their approbation or condemnation, as our acts may merit; and,

Whereas, Our City is now infested with robbers, gamblers and murderers, whose depredations the civil authorities have thus far failed to arrest; and,

Whereas, The facts to our discredit are publicly known, we, as citizens, have banded ourselves together for the purpose of self-protection, and we hereby give public warning that if some remedy is not speedily applied, and the law strenuously enforced, we will feel called upon to use summary means to carry our purposes into effect.

The Omaha *Republican* of Thursday says:

The following notice was found on the desk of St. Charles Hotel, yesterday:

"NOTICE.

If you know the man that stabbed Mr. Atwood, you had better name him or make yourself scarce.

VIGILANTES."

It is supposed to apply to several boarders at the house. Should Atwood die, we fear the terrible results that may follow. Dr. Coffman reported to us at 11 o'clock last night that Atwood was as comfortable as he could be with such a wound. Yet it is not difficult to see that but the very faintest hopes of his recovery are entertained. If the vigilantes endeavor to break into the jail, Box 21 (No. 3 Engine-house) of the fire-alarm telegraph will be struck.

GENERAL NOTES.

Cuba is draining Southern Florida of all its cattle.

Alabama reports of the cotton crop are now hopeful.

Harvest hands in Illinois have in some instances received $4 a day.

Some toy balloons sent up from Peoria, Ill., came down 400 miles away.

Theodore Kupfer, of Madison, Wis., took a bath while overheated, and died.

Iowa boasts a married woman, sixteen years old, and weighing sixty-four pounds.

Crop prospects throughout Southern Minnesota are represented as unusually good.

Colorado Territory is big enough to make thirteen States as large as Massachusetts.

The cholera has driven all but 200 persons away from Birmingham, Ala., and they can't get away.

Detroit fines street violinists and harpists and other nuisances $100, but probably finds it hard to get the money.

The little boy who has his legs or his arms cut off by a mowing-machine, is appearing in every State in the Union.

The eleven Territories exceed, by nearly 200,000 square miles, the aggregate territory of all the States in the Union.

Deputy Sheriff Stewart, of Murray County, Ga., has also killed himself by drinking ice-water while perspiring freely.

President Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has declined the office of President of the Arkansas Industrial College.

The health authorities of Montgomery, Ala., now confiscate all the watermelons brought into the city, and dump them into the river.

San Francisco has just had a baby-show lasting three days, at which 200 fond mothers entered their blessed infants for premiums.

Accounts of farmers being fatally poisoned by Paris green, used to exterminate the potato-bugs, are getting common in Western papers.

A Cleveland man slept so soundly in a St. Paul hotel that a thief took his watch and pocket-book from beneath his pillow without waking him.

The citizens of Sioux City, Iowa, are so well pleased with their Mayor that they have recently presented him with a $1,200 solitaire diamond ring.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, has ordered an election on Monday, Oct. 13, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the recent death of Hon. Joseph G. Wilson.

Florida papers report that the health of the United States garrison at Key West, and at Forts Taylor and Jefferson, is unusually good at the present time.

The Treasurer of Jefferson County, Kansas, is accused of being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. He resigned, and the grateful citizens fired a salute.

A Detroit hotel-keeper was so angry with a man who sent him a circular advertising a bed-bug exterminator that he knocked him down and bit off a portion of his ear.

Gen. Jenkins, Collector of Internal Revenue in Florida, says confidently that a thorough examination of the entire accounts of his office will disclose no deficit whatever.

Menard County, Illinois, has four offices to fill this Fall, and there are already seventeen Democratic candidates for them. And yet the Democrats have a great dislike for office-holders.

Judge Hopkins, of Georgia, has rendered a decision declaring the pardon granted by Gov. Conley to Foster Blodgett null and void, the pardon having been granted before a conviction.

The four imprisoned duelists in Richmond, Va., were taken by writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lacy, of the County Court of New Kent, on Saturday, and by him were admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

The New-Jersey Commission to propose amendments to the State Constitution will meet in Trenton to-day. It is thought probable that it will merely map out the work desirable of accomplishment, and then adjourn until October.

The Mississippi Republican State Convention, to be held in Jackson, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Education.

A clergyman in Wisconsin, while drunk, cruelly beat his little son, eleven years old, on the evening of Saturday, 12th inst. The neighbors interfered, but were told to mind their own business, and not until the man was arrested was the boy rescued.

A father-in-law who knows the sweet and the bitter of revenge has been discovered in Indiana. He complained of his son-in-law, who had given him a beating. The young man was arrested, tried and fined $16, and the old gentleman promptly drew forth his wallet and paid the fine.

The Honolulu *Gazette* urges that the active volcanoes of the Hawaii Islands furnish the strongest evidence against the theory of M. Mallet, the French scientist, that the earth's surface is rapidly cooling, and that earthquakes are the result of the contraction of the earth's surface.

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger* is not pleased with a letter ex-Congressman Waldron has written about his back-pay grab. It asks: "Why does he not put the money in his pocket, and face the music like a man, or send it back to the United States Treasury, where it belongs, and stop blubbering about it!"

An Illinois paper reports that a widow made her appearance in Ashley, St. Clair County, that State, recently, and immediately called on a rich bachelor of the place. Though they had never met before, they were married that afternoon. Next day the bride asked for $15 to buy a sewing-machine, and, on being refused, immediately abandoned her husband.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners of Illinois have decided that there is nothing in the State law forbidding a reduction of rates of transportation by railroad companies on articles designed for exhibition at industrial fairs. The only object of the law, they say, is to prevent favoritism, and as a reduction in favor of all persons alike who are sending articles for exhibition would not seem to give any business advantage to one person over another, it would not, in their judgment, be an unjust discrimination.

The following is told of a California girl of twelve years of age, daughter of the Assessor of Lake County: "Miss Mollie Allen got permission of her father to amuse herself by firing at a target. So she got Allen's small telescope rifle—which is but about twenty-four inches long—had a target put up for her at a distance of eighty yards, and commenced her first regular practice. The bull's eye was a piece of white card about the size of a silver dollar. Miss Allen fired ten consecutive shots, every one of which hit the bull's eye. As measured by Charley Slotterbek, the shots make a 5¼-inch string."

GREEN FRUIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos to your item in yesterday's TIMES, in relation to the death rate of the previous week, I desire to mention the remark of a physician to me some two weeks since. In alluding to the weather, the condition of the streets, sewers, cellars, &c., as connected with health, he had always observed "that on the appearance of green apples, green peaches and the like, the mortality, irrespective of other conditions, was increased." This is corroborated by the past week, a week of favorable temperature and of average cleanliness, which has resulted in the death of over 500 children, the very class who devour this poison fruit.

In connection with this let me state that the fossils of Mayor Havemeyer's new Board of Education, who have charge of the evening high school, contemplate a discontinuance of the lectures on physiology and hygiene, doubtless considering that the very knowledge these consumers of green apples and green peaches ought to have, is the very thing they shall not have.

I hope you will stir up the Board of Health to act in regard to the stands of foul fruit, precisely as it would were it foul meat, vegetables, or any other article of consumption. A.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 21, 1873.

CUBA.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INSURGENTS — A FINANCIAL CRISIS PROBABLE.

HAVANA, July 21.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces a heavy engagement with the insurgents. No particulars have yet been received.

The steamer Wilmington, from New-York, arrived this afternoon.

There is a general want of confidence among the merchants. Exchange and gold are rising daily, and the merchants have no faith in paper currency. A commercial crisis seems to be inevitable.

TRIAL OF A FLYING-MACHINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Yesterday afternoon an attempt was made at the City Gardens to take an aerial trip in a small model of Prof. J. C. K. Fairview's "Aviator," a flying-machine. Great pains and not a little expense had been incurred to inflate the model and to demonstrate on a minor scale the practicability of a long voyage in the full-sized balloon. A large number of people who manifested a strong interest in the success of the effort was collected in the Gardens, but the wind was high, and as often as the model rose a little above the ground the wind blew the top of it in a direction that caused such a slant that the lower portion would have been torn to pieces against the ground before the entire machine could clear the earth if the gas had not been promptly let out. Repeated attempts were made during momentary lulls in the wind to give the model a shoot upward that would enable it to clear the ground and the trees, but none of them were successful. The persistent attempt was, therefore, a failure, but every witness believes that it would have succeeded had it not been for the violence of the wind.

THE MINNESOTA GOVERNORSHIP.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—Since the adjournment of the Republican State Convention facts have come to light proving that Washburne was nominated on the third formal ballot by a majority of three over all. The four votes that were cast for the Attorney General on that ballot, were intended for Washburne, but throwing them out of the count, as they ought to have been, instead of being counted scattered, Washburne still had a majority of three. Knowledge of these facts is creating a deep feeling throughout the State, and the question is whether, under the circumstances, Davis can afford to accept the nomination received by mistake.

The *Tribune*, to-morrow morning, will ask that the nomination be settled by the State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 21.—The first annual meeting of the American and English Athlete Club came off to-day, at Oakdale Park. The sports consisted of clog-dancing, vaulting the bar, and climbing a greasy pole. There was a fair attendance, and much amusement was afforded the spectators.

Mrs. Hannah Redman, an old resident of Tuckahoe, Atlantic County, N. J., died very suddenly on Saturday evening last, at the age of 106 years. She possessed excellent qualities, and had a good memory up to the time of her death.

THE HUSSEY WILL CASE SETTLED.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—The Hussey will case, which has excited considerable interest in York County, having been tried three times since 1871, the appellants claiming that undue influence had been exercised over the testator when making his will, has been finally settled by the heirs at law making an equitable distribution of the estate.

DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 21.—Robert S. Fowler, superintendent of the telegraph on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad and of the Dubuque and South-western lines, died at his residence in this city, at 10 o'clock to-night, of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was a native of New-York.

THE FAILURE OF DE FORREST & SON.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The liabilities of R. A. De Forrest & Son, who failed to-day, are reported to be about $400,000. The amount of the assets is not yet known.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 21.—Exchange stead ; on United States 60 days' currency, 34@35 premium; short sight, 36@37 premium; 60 days' gold, 52 premium; short sight, 55@5 premium; on London, 70 premium; ris, ; Spanish gold, 58 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for United States, per box of sugar, $2 25; per hogshead of sugar, $10.

DOUBLE MURDER IN FRANCE.

The London *Times*, of July 9, says: "Yesterday afternoon Boulogne sur Mer was alarmed by the report of a double murder, which, on inquiry, proved but too true. All kinds of reports as to the occurrence and its cause are current, as might be expected in a town where the *flaneur* appears to be indigenous. From careful inquiries the following appear to be the real facts: M. Fréville, who is a managing director of a large sugar-refinery near Verton, thirty miles on the line of the railway to Paris, resides at No. 26 Rue de Pot d'Etain, with his wife and his sister, Mme. Notelle. The latter lady separated some time since from her husband on account of his conduct, and took with her four children. Since the separation Mme. Notelle has lived with her brother, M. Fréville, who, in addition to providing her with a home, placed her children at school. M. Notelle has resided at Lille of late years, but how employed has not yet transpired. He arrived by train in the course of yesterday, and about 2 P. M. inquired of a tobacconist, who lives nearly opposite to M. Fréville, whether the latter still resided at No. 26. Being answered in the affirmative, Notelle rang the bell and inquired for Mme. Notelle. The latter, who was at dinner with her brother and sister-in-law, stepped into the passage, when she was accosted by her husband with '*Tu m'as enlève mes enfants, et voilà*,' simultaneously presenting and firing a revolver point blank, and so close that Mme. Notelle's habit shirt and chemise were burned by the discharge. The bullet took effect almost in the centre, but slightly to the right of the throat, completely severing an artery just above the collar-bone. Death was almost instantaneous. At the report of the shot, M. Fréville opened the door leading from the *salle-à-manger* to the passage, when he received a shot through the upper part of the left lung. The brothers-in-law were instantaneously locked in a deadly struggle, during which Notelle fired another shot, and using his revolver to thrust with, had inflicted a wound three inches long and half an inch wide on M. Fréville's cheek. Some neighbors and workmen, hearing pistol shots, the reports of which were distinctly heard in a house 200 yards off, made their way into the house and secured the murderer, who was forthwith conveyed to the Bureau de Police. Drs. Casin, Flour, and Livois, arrived in quick succession, five minutes later. Mme. Notelle was already dead, and M. Fréville's life is in so much danger that it is impossible to move him to ascertain whether the second shot, which cannot be found, may not have taken effect in the back. M. Monicault, Commissaire Central de Police, is now holding a preliminary inquiry. A post-mortem examination will be made this afternoon. The revolver is a large six-chambered one; five chambers had been discharged. The bullets are nearly an inch long."

THE MINNESOTA CANDIDATE.

Hon. Cushman K. Davis, in his speech accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota, expressed himself as follows on several topics now prominently before the public: "I am not informed, except by report, what sentiments are expressed by your resolutions. But I doubt not that it correctly stated that you in your sovereign capacity sitting here in your primary councils, have expressed your disapproval of the back-pay appropriation, and have demanded upon that subject legislative action as will demonstrate that a dormant conscience has been started into life. Upon such a platform I am proud to stand; its sentiments are the expression of my private thoughts, and I give them here my public approval. I have also been informed that you have had the forethought to consider other matters which lie before us in the way of duty as a party, and that you have spoken in no uncertain tones of the political relations of corporate monopolies to the State. This is wise. It is vain that we attempt to ignore their existence and their political force. When the lapse of time shall have thrown into their proper perspective the events which make the origin and development of the Republican Party a philosophic generalization, reducing its subject to its last analysis, it will state that the distinguishing character of our organization is its struggle with monopolies of various kinds. It first encountered a monopoly of political power in the hands of the South. It fought that power on the plains of Kansas, and it was broken and overthrown in its peaceful aspect. But it soon changed its appearance to organized war—the war of slavery incorporate upon the inalienable rights of war, and our principles were again triumphant. With the coming of power it found in the hands of the class which had formerly been dominant in the North still another exclusive right—the right to rule, and it changed all that so that in that respect all men stood free and erect before their Maker. One duty in this direction is not yet done. We stand to-day in the presence of other corporate federations—which, unlike slavery, are not wrong in themselves, but are simply wrong in their abnormal tendency to encroach upon political power. They have unquestionably been the cause of a wider and more luxurious civilization than mankind ever before enjoyed. They are also invested with many chartered rights. But it is too true that their propensities are to overbear the judicial, the representative, and executive departments of the Government. Upon them their united control is far too great. A popular sentiment demands that those evils be checked, but always be it remembered, with careful regard that we commit no revolutionary violence upon rights received and sanctioned. But the lateness of the hour admonishes me to be brief."

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is sold only in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2. Great saving to buy the large sizes.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in bulk, by the ounce or pound, is a fraud, and such stores should be avoided.

The genuine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly, according to directions, will exterminate all bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas, lice on animals, and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine, see that there is a facsimile signature of L. KNOWLES and C. N. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

The Elastic Truss presses uniformly around the body, holds rupture easy during hardest exercise, night and day, till permanently cured. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For all Unpleasant Conditions of the Human Skin, BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

If you want the best "Elastic Truss," get POMEROY'S "Elastic Rupture-Belt." No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, highly recommended for family use.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

To Dr. Helmbold's Patients.—The celebrated Ext. Buchu, of which Dr. Helmbold was the originator, is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from imprudence and excess. This great diuretic never fails. Patients should be particular to get the genuine, which bears the Doctor's signature. All druggists sell it. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains, and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 164 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lyon's Insect Powder is a Sure Exterminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin, and all baleful insects.

MARRIED.

STEARNS—CONNOR.—On Monday, July 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, J. THOMAS STEARNS to E. LOUISA CONNOR, both of Tremont.

THOMPSON—HAIGHT.—On Friday, July 18, 1873, by Rev. W. Wyatt, WM. D. THOMPSON to HANNAH D. HAIGHT, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, 20th inst., ANNIE KATE, only daughter of William H. and Kate A. Barker, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents on Tuesday, 22d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock M.

BURRITT.—On Saturday, July 19, ANN MARIA, widow of the late Wm. J. Burritt, and daughter of Jas. Donaldson, deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Vanderpoel, No. 607 5th-av., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BURRITT.—In this City, on Friday, July 18, 1873, WILLIAMMINA, beloved wife of R. I. Burritt, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 20 Bond-st., on Tuesday, July 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Seneca Falls and Ithaca papers please copy.

COCK.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, JOSHUA COCK, in the 85th year of his age.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, EDWARD M. COFFIN, son of B. A. and K. B. Coffin, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 564 Herkimer-av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CRANE.—In Boston, July 16, GRACE AUGUSTA CRANE, wife of Samuel D. Crane, and daughter of the late Benjamin Cornwell, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DREW.—At Polifly, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., WILLIAM DREW.

Funeral services at the First Reformed Church in Hackensack, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

GILDERSLEVE.—At the residence of her son, Chas. E. Gildersleve, No. 31 Cottage-place, on Sunday, July 20, 1873, ELIZA GILDERSLEVE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton,) on Washington-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Wednesday.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, July 20, EMILY, wife of the late Alexander N. Holly, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

MATTOCKS.—On Sunday, July 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Foster, Esq., Whiton-st., near Maple, Lafayette, (Jersey City,) CLARISSA PALMER MATTOCKS, aged 75 years, 2 months, 20 days.

Funeral Wednesday, 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Sing Sing. Train from 42d-st., at 2 P. M.

MERRITT.—At his home in Bergen County, New-Jersey, on the 17th instant, after a short illness, HENRY A. D. MERRITT, formerly Major Fifth New-York Cavalry, Volunteers.

He was interred on Sunday last, temporarily, at Mahwah, N. J.

MULLANY.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 17th of July, LEWIS EDWARD MULLANY, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John R. Mullany, Ocean-av., opposite Bge-av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. for Bergen-avenue Station, via Newark and New-York Railroad, at 1, and horse-cars for Greenville leave foot of Montgomery-st., Jersey City, at 1:05 P. M.

ORAM.—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Carbon Hill, Henrico County, near Richmond, Va., BENJAMIN KING, son of Benjamin B. and Cornelia A. Oram, aged 8 months and 13 days.

PLATT.—At Bellpool, Long Island, on Monday, July 21, CHARLES T. PLATT, in the 68th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RATHBUN.—At Fort Washington, on Sunday morning, July 20, BENJAMIN RATHBUN, aged 89 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 22, from St. Stephen's Church, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

RIGGS.—On Monday, July 21, JOHN W. RIGGS, M. D. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 657 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M.

WATERBURY.—On Sunday, 20th inst., Mrs. POLLY WATERBURY, aged 92 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, 22d, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rufus Mead, No. 339 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, near Gates. Take Greene and Gates-av. cars.

ZABRISKIE.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, July 19, IDA GARVIN, infant daughter of Dr. John L. and Eliza B. Zabriskie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. MOUQUIN.
NEW RESTAURANT.
No. 349 Canal-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no public sales of real estate held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 21, and there were but one or two persons in attendance. In addition to the proposed auctions noted yesterday, the following will be held by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on Wednesday and Thursday, July 23 and 24, on the premises at Irving City, N. J.: One hundred acres of land adjoining the village of Irvington. The land will be subdivided into villa plots and city lots. The following auctions are projected for to-day:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, adjourned Court of Common Pleas foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, of the ten lots of land, 200 by 125, and the unfinished building, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

As steps have been taken toward having the decree in foreclosure rescinded, it is probable that the above sale will be adjourned, and the property be sold at some future time, under proceedings in bankruptcy.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, A. Wagstaff, Esq., referee, of house and lot on the south side of Hopper's-lane, 229.6⅓ feet west of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, J. N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of five-story brown-stone store and tenement, No. 1,376 Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, 25.6 by 70 by 100. Also, auction sale of the five-story brown-stone house and lot No. 47 East Twenty-ninth-street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues, 20 by 63 by 100. Also, sixteen lots running through from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Grand Boulevard, each 25 by 100.11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure, G. P. Smith, Esq., referee, of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street, between White and Walker streets.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, public auction sale of the balance of the Willinghast property, adjoining the city line of Newark, N. J., on Tenth, Eleventh, and Hawthorne avenues, at the terminus of the Chadwick-avenue Horse-car Railway. The location of the above property is distant nine miles from the City of New-York, and the time by railroad is thirty-five minutes. A special train will leave New-York at 12 M. on the day of the sale. For free passes and maps of the property apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York, or to W. H. Knauss, and T. O. Smith, No. 741 Broad-street, Newark.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, public auction sale of the four building lots known as Nos. 201, 203, 205, and 207 Wayne-street, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, each lot 20 by 100.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 18.

Boulevard, e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 151st-st., 50x100	$16,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25.4x100	39,000
Front-st., No. 66, n. s., 20.6x92.6	25,000
Prospect-place, w. s., 33.9 ft. s. of 43d-st., 16.8x54	10,450
Prospect-place, w. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 43d-st., 33.4x54	20,450
Spring-st., No. 18, s. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Mott-st., 23.9x84	11,000
3d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x101.4; Eldridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x87.6, rear of; Prince-st., No. 155, n. s., 35 ft. w. of Laurens-st., or South 5th-av., 20x95; Houston-st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of South 5th-av., 18.9x98; Houston-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 20x50; Houston-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of s. s., and 80 ft. e. of e. s. of Lewis-st., 20x25, ½ part	14,000
19th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x69.8	9,250
26th-st., n. s., 265.7 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.10x98.9	17,000
27th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12.6x98.9	8,500
38th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Park-av., 20x98.9	32,500
58th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5	17,500
62d-st., n. s., 262 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17x100.5	15,000
131st-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x99.11	16,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 29th-st., 16.3x81, ½ part	4,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner 28th-st., 49.7x95	28,500
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 81st-st., 26.2x75	15,000
2d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x100, ½ part	19,000
4th-av., s. e. corner 54th-st., 100.5x90	44,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.	
Avenue A, e. s., 62 ft. n. of 18th-st., 20x64	$17,000
LEASES.	
Murray-st., No. 9, basement, 4 years, per year	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST 43D-st.—Good block; price only $11,000; possession now.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALTONWOOD.

The splendid estate known as
ALTONWOOD,
within one mile and a half of
MAMARONECK STATION.

This place consists of about 24 acres, with splendid mansion, heated by Baker, Smith & Co.'s steam heater, and replete with all the conveniences and elegancies of a FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE.

The grounds are laid out in the most perfect manner, with greenhouse, grapery, &c., the choicest variety of fruits in abundance. The views, which are beautiful, extend for miles in either direction.

Any gentleman desirous of securing a house which cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative investment at the price this place is offered at wishing for further information can apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—REDCLIFF HOUSE, KEPPOCH, TOgether with three acres of pasture land, or thereabouts—the late seaside residence of Admiral Bayfield, R. N. The house contains drawing, dining, and eight bed rooms, with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The coach-house and stables, with other offices, in good order. For purity of air it is unrivaled, and being situated at the entrance of Charlottetown Harbor, it commands an extensive sea view, and at the same time within easy reach of the City. The sea-bathing, and trout and lobster fishing are excellent. Immediate occupation given.
For further particulars apply to
THOS. ALLEY, Esq.,
Prince-st., Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing about an acre of ground, well ornamented with evergreens, elms, &c., with good and substantial buildings, finely situated in Plainfield, N. J., convenient to the railroad, &c.; known as the homestead of the late David Coon; will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by ISRAEL C. COON, Administrator.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ONLY SEVENTY MINUTES away; thirty-three acres; admirably situated for building site or plots; fine forest shade; unexceptionable neighborhood; great bargain; terms very easy.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—Three acres fronting the beach and Ocean-av., near West End Hotel; terms to suit. Address E. C. CLARKE & CO., No. 11 Helmbold Block, Long Branch.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale, on very easy terms; or to rent. Inquire of C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

A LOVELY HOME, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES ON Central Railroad, handsomely laid out; in complete order; terms easy. JAQUES, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 208 Broadway.

TWO SMALL FARMS ON CENTRAL RAILROAD; twenty acres, $4,500; forty acres, very choice, $10,000; also tasty cottages very cheap.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Incomer to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A NEWLY patented invention, which is a staple article, and will have a great and solid profit, a gentleman with a capital of $10,000 is required; an upholsterer preferred; no agents. Address
A. K., *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old-established business, including the machinery for manufacturing canned goods. Apply to WHEELER & MERRITT, No. 217 Front-st.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE A GOOD ESTABlished jewelry business, located in Maiden-lane, consisting of stock, shop, tools, safe, office fixtures, &c. Apply to BILLCOCKS & COOLEY, No. 14 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR-store, for sale cheap; in a good locality; cheap rent. Apply at No. 186 Madison-st., east of the Bowery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE THIRD
GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS
ON THE
Tillinghast Property, on Clinton Heights,
ADJOINING THE CITY LINE OF NEWARK.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS, 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will take place
On TUESDAY, July 22, at 1 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations adjoining the City of Newark, affording magnificent views overlooking
THE ENTIRE CITY, NEWARK BAY, AND HUDSON COUNTY,
and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Clinton-place, Runyan and the cross streets, immediately adjoining the city line and the terminus of the CHADWICK-AVENUE AND CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD. The lots to be offered at this sale are located on the summit and west of the improvements, including some VERY FINE VILLA SITES, situated on Clinton-place, on which there are some of the finest improvements in the vicinity of Newark. THE TITLE IS PERFECT—a full COVENANT WARRANTEE DEED being given, free from any and all incumbrances. The sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE. Omnibuses will be in readiness at the Newark and New-York Railroad station on Broad-street, to carry passengers to the ground on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to W. H. KNAUSS & T. O. SMITH, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Final and Peremptory
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
POLLOCK PROPERTY,
AT

ELIZABETH, N. J.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY—NO PROTECTION BY THE TRUSTEES.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without any reserve whatever, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23,
at 12 M., on the premises, by order of A. Q. KEASBEY and R. A. S. MAN, Trustees, the balance of this choice property, situated on Sherman, Sheridan, Cross, Stanton and Mordaunt avs., Fanny and Alina sts.,
ANJOINING NORTH ELIZABETH STATION,
and in the immediate vicinity of North and Waverley Parks.

An absolute sale of choice lots, fronting on streets paved with wood, and surrounded on every side by costly improvements.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M.
For maps and passes, apply to
A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law,
No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
R. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
And to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
Office No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873,
At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, on the ground, rain or shine,
328 LOTS 328
in the
TOWN OF GREENVILLE,
NOW JERSEY CITY,
on
OCEAN, DWIGHT AND BRITTON AVENUES.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County. The location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c. The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is near this property; there are twenty-six daily trains, each way, between New-York and Greenville; the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare, (by excursion tickets,) ten cents; also the horse-cars from the Jersey City Ferries pass the property.

Terms of Sale.—10 per cent. and auction fees on day of sale, and 10 per cent. semi-annually; or 10 per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. on 14th of August, 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Excursion train, on day of sale, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 11:45 A. M., from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

For maps, excursion tickets, &c., apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & CO., No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York. Collation on the ground.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TO-DAY, JULY 22, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 47, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.; 20 feet front and first class in every respect.

123D AND 124TH STREETS.—Sixteen lots on the above streets, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, each 25x100. Terms accommodating. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNFURNISHED, A SMALL house, (English basement preferred,) in good neighborhood, above 14th-st. and west of 5th-av. Address, stating lowest rent, L. A., No. 308 West 23d-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.
WM. H. LEONARD,
GEO. W. PARSONS, } Executors.
ALMIRA M. REED,
f11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.
JAMES WILSON,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.
f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
ISAAC C. OGDEN,
JOHN LEFOY BROWER, } Executors.
A. THEW H. BROWER,
ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER,
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.
je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.
SARAH J. DONOHOE,
my20-1aw6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN,
je17-1aw6mTu* WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.
ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.
BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.
my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873. ANN DUNN, Executrix.
f4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, Jr.,
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.
jy1-1aw6moTu

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 ... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 ... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.

We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.

The principal interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.

Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached; or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York ... $500,000
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865.
By order of
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.
For particulars see the *City Record*.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873. }

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a check dated July 18, 1873, drawn by Alfred Anthony payable to E. Proctor & Co., or bearer, for three hundred and fifty-five dollars on the Jackson Bank of Rhode Island, said check having been stolen. SAM'L STREIT & CO., No 31 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.
Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD
OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage
Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The BOND is safe and profitable.
The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873. }

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 8th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

BANKING IN NEW-YORK.

History of our State Banks—Incorporated Institutions—The Safety Fund System—The Free Banking Law—Growth of These Systems Traced—The Free Banks the Best in the World—Strength of the State Banks—The Prospects of their Restoration.

The above is the title of an essay published in the NEW-YORK ERA, (designated by the Bank Superintendent as the official journal,) of July 22, of importance to the officers, directors, stockholders, depositors, and others interested in the Banking Institutions of the Commonwealth. For sale by all reputable newsmen, and at the office of publication, No. 132 Nassau-st., near Beekman. Price 5 cents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:
$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.
$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

GROVE HOUSE.—NOS. 172, 174, 176 AND 178 Bleecker-st.; fine rooms with excellent board, $8 to $12 per week, $1 50 to $2 per day; shady grounds for croquet, quoits, ball, &c.; cool house.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.
Cash Value of Assets, July 1 ... $1,168,066
Total Liabilities ... 96,890
Net Assets ... $1,071,176
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL ... $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873 ... 171,475 76
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. R. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }
The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.
CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 240,000
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent, payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873. }
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873. }
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873. }
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.) }
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.
N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21; and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.
SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S.,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And at the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

AT BOOKHAM'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 335 4TH-av., well known for thirty-five years, on hand, superior cook and cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed of most nations.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS for all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., ARE competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl, speaks good English, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to private boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 28th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing and ironing, or do general house-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 154 West 18th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who is really competent to perform the above-mentioned duties thoroughly; will not object to be useful in a family; excellent City references. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR plain Seamstress.—By a very neat, tidy young girl, with City reference; will be generally useful in a family; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or laundress; the very best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; has the very best of reference; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 330 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do waiting and chamber-work, City or country, with good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a competent and thorough American Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to the country; has excellent references and understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH WOMan; understands English nicely; has best of reference; can wash and iron in the best manner; understands cooking; makes good bread, soups, &c.; is a private family where a comfortable home will be provided rather than very high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN in a private family or boarding-house; has excellent references; understands the cooking of soups, meats, games, and pastry; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended; both thoroughly understand their work in every particular, and will be generally useful, or do the entire work of a family between them, in City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young American Protestant woman in a private family; is a good plain cook and understands fine washing thoroughly; has excellent reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SPEAKS ENGLISH perfectly; a good bread and biscuit maker; to cook in a private family or small boarding-house; has references, and wants a steady place; gets on well with fellow-servants; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good pastry-cook; best City references; wages, $20 to $25; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—By a very neat, tidy, young woman, who is an excellent bread, biscuit and corn bread maker; understands soups, game, poultry, and meats well; will give best City recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO understands the best of cooking; can get up French dishes; understands boning and larding; can make cakes, ice-creams, jellies, and dessert of all kinds; is very well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau, first floor.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED man, in a boarding-house or hotel; has excellent City reference; is a splendid meat and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY REspectable, and very good cook; country or City; lived with the best of families in country and City; will do the coarse washing; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family, City or country; best City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., bell No. 16.

COOK.—COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take care of milk and butter; best references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A cordon-bleu, not speaking English, but an excellent French family cook; first-class certificates. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHING, and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY AS SUPERIOR COOK to assist with the washing; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

GOVERNESS.—IN A QUIET GENTLEMAN'S FAMily, as nursery governess and companion to the lady, to assist her generally; City or country; good references, &c. Address or call on Miss A., No. 420 West 33d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN HOTEL, PRIVATE FAMILY, or other place of trust.—By a highly-respectable American woman, with much experience; is energetic in her duties and fully competent to take charge; can give first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE English widow with two children, where she can take them with her; the girl is eleven years of age, and would be useful to wait on table or go errands, or answer doors; would like a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 108 East 17th-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, and tidy young woman, in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl; is willing to make herself generally useful in a small American family. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., room No. 7.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as lady's maid; an experienced woman; fully understands all her duties, and competent and willing to execute them; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; can cut and fit well; best references from the lady she is still serving. Call for three days, or address C. C., No. 100 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT French maid; is an experienced hair-dresser; cuts and fits; understands maid duties in every respect; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th-st. and 37th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; can do French fluting and ladies' and gents' fine linens, &c.; highest testimonials; honest, sober, neat, obliging, &c.; country or city. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; good cook; is willing and obliging; would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has four years' reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing; can do all kinds of French fluting, &c.; City references. Call on or address Mrs. Sutton, 488 6th-av., top floor, rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN [illegible]

NURSE FOR INVALID, OR WAITER [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN [illegible] Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 [illegible]

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A GROWN [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL [illegible]

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED [illegible] No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL [illegible]

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A [illegible] 12th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS [illegible]

WASHING AND IRONING TAKEN BY THE [illegible]

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, AGED TWENTY [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN [illegible]

COACHMAN, CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A [illegible]

COACHMAN, WAITER, &c.—BY A [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN [illegible]

COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR WOULD [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN [illegible] or address No. 502 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN [illegible] Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German man, Protestant [illegible]

GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN'S [illegible]

PORTER.—BY A STRONG AMERICAN MAN, AS porter. [illegible] 54½ West 32d-st.

TO GENTLEMEN FARMERS.—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] No. 115 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—COOK AND LAUNDRESS [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COMPETENT [illegible] Pelton & Co.'s [illegible]

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN INTELLIGENT BOY [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work [illegible] No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—HEAD WAITER FOR A HOTEL IN THE country. Apply at No. 244 4th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Italia.........Wed., July 23	Castalia.........Sat., Aug. 9
Australia.........Sat., July 26	Europa.........Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia.........Wed., July 30	Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria.........Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria.........Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia.........Wed., Aug. 6	California.........Sat., Aug. 23

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins..........	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........GARAY..........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
*SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
*FRANCE, GRIGG....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
*GREECE, THOMAS....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. DANNEVIG, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage.	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin.	80	Steerage.	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTEN will follow on the 5th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........July 24
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)..........July 26, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR..........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 24. For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7. For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 12.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 23.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

THE STEAM-SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, from here for New-Orleans 19th inst., having returned to this port with a broken shaft, her cargo will be transferred to steam-ship CORTES, to sail 26th inst., for New-Orleans. Shippers will please transfer their insurance in accordance with the above.
CLARK & SEAMAN.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION.
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.

On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Fri., 18th..........3:30 P. M.	Fri., 18th..........9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th..........3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th..........10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d..........7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st..........3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d..........8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d..........3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th..........8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d..........3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th..........8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th..........3:00 P. M.
	Fri., 25th..........3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 21st..........3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st..........6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d..........3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d..........6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d..........3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d..........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th..........3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th..........7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th..........3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th..........7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th..........4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th..........7.30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th..........8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th..........4.30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2. SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips to Iona Island on TUESDAY, July 22, leaving from foot of Harrison-st. every morning (excepting Saturdays) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15, landing at Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

"PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINE."

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, the Baltimore and Washington trains of the "Pennsylvania Air Line" will run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, forming a connection through the Union Tunnel with Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel and road. This arrangement gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the shortest and most perfect all-rail line that can be obtained between the national capital and the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, avoiding the transfer through Baltimore by horse-power. New improvements will at once be introduced, and the time of transit lessened one hour. Pending the opening of this short route trains via York, Penn. have been withdrawn.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:20 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

TO CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.

SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.

First race at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. S. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.

Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISS HINSDALE (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; I. W. MILETZ, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLLEGE, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys, and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
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COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSEL, Principal and Proprietor.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 BROADWAY.—All teachers, school officers, parents, and pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements and introducing suitable teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 school officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified teachers. (Egotistical followers warmly puff their wonderfully "reliable" but departed "founders.") Address all letters "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, New-York.

"AM. SCHOOL INST," founded 1855.
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NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT,
No. 349 Canal-st., opposite Church-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at Chambers thereof, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873, present Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Justice.—MICHAEL J. LOWE against THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of George B. Satterlee, Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, defendant in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of Wm. H. Willis, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar of the debts of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by original section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that such notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the *Daily Register* and *The New-York Times*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that John C. Gray, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed a referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon any or all matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

Notice to Creditors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court—Michael J. Lowe against The Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1873.
mh25-law6mTu JOHN C. GRAY, Referee.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 1.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 4, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife; Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife; Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife; Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife; Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife; Selim Marks, and ——, his wife; Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 2.—To the defendant, Joel E. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT H. HUME, plaintiff, against PATRICK MURRAY, William Hanly, and Catharine Hanly, his wife, Francis Hanly, James S. Flynn, Charles McCartie, Patrick Delaney, John Woods, and John Kelly, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, with twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 16, 1873.
ROCKWELL EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy22-law6wTu* No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN D. HOUGHTON against HENRY H. RICHARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1873.
EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on July 21, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL,
jy22-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GRIFFITH ROWE, plaintiff, against THOMAS L. SANFORD and DELIA A. SANFORD, his wife, Samuel Cochran, John Reilly, Zephaniah Ayres, James McCandless, John McDonald, Patrick Vesey, Thomas Hagan, Lewis Lehman, James H. Havens, James H. Havens, Jr., and H. Clark, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy8-law6wTu*

DRY GOODS.

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HAVE MADE
LARGE REDUCTIONS,
THROUGHOUT THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

PREPARATORY TO THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED DEVINCK PRIZE FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

NOTICE TO CLOTHIERS.

A clearing-out sale of a large and varied STOCK OF CLOTHING of our own manufacture, for Youths, Boys, and Children's wear; will be sold at 25 per cent. below wholesale prices; all made in the best manner; must be sold to make room for our Fall and Winter stock.
Apply to FRANKLIN & CO., No. 46 East 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, Executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased:

$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$8,000 New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company, of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKHOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH, T. R. STILLMAN, } Administrators.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

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ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale; pony an imported Walsh, "thirteen and one-half hands high;" six years old, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; can be ridden or driven by the most timid lady or child. Also, basket phaeton and harness to match; has been but little used; the property of a deceased young lady; to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at first private stable near 3d-av., in 28th-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, TWO WHEELS, IN EXCELLENT order. J. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address, G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland. Price, $8 per week. A. J. DECKER.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at the Lawrence House, Cornwall, on the Hudson. J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA.
LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARD—THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY; large house, well shaded; piazza in front; vegetables, fruits, fine scenery, good stabling. Apply at No. 266 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOME COMFORTS, LARGE rooms, shady walks, fruit and milk plenty; accessible, yet retired; terms very low. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; other rooms on third and fourth floors; on reasonable terms; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD; Summer prices; families or gentlemen; permanent or transient.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE FINCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Eugene Finck in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of August, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1873.
jy8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY B. COLBY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry B. Colby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873.
RICHARD L. LEGGETT, Assignee,
jy22-law3wTu* No. 230 Fulton-st., New-York City.

NO. 3,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN K. SMITH and JAMES F. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John K. Smith and James F. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee,
jy8-law3wTu No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS & ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss E. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACK.
ANOTHER GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AT 2, and EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated comedian and character actor,
MR. J. J. WALLACK,
in the beautiful emotional drama in four acts, entitled
ERIN-A-CHORRA;
Or, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.
Mr. WM. SCALLAN..........as..........Mr. McCABE

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

ANOTHER
Grand Excursion
Of the magnificent steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK

OUT TO SEA,
SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873,
AT 9:40 A. M.

On this excursion the steamer Plymouth Rock will make a much more extended trip than heretofore.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., she will steam down the harbor, passing through the Narrows, in full view of all the forts and fortifications, out into the Lower Bay, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence proceeding on her voyage to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, around the Light-ship, down the coast, running as near the shore as the depth of the water will permit, giving a magnificent view of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SHARK RIVER, SEA GIRT, &c., &c., from the Atlantic Ocean. Returning to Sandy Hook, allowing passengers one hour on shore. Music by Keating's Band.

Tickets, Only One Dollar.

M. W. CERAT, Superintendent, Long Branch. | J. W. GORE, Gen. Agt., New-York. | JOHN F. COLE, Gen. Ft. & Pas. Agt., Long Branch.

SUMMER EXCURSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such headstones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST.,
CORNER GREEN, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. Aug. 21, 1873, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of two (2) frame buildings, to be used respectively as laundresses' and Ordnance Sergeant's quarters. All material and labor must be furnished by the contractor, and the work complete and ready for acceptance by this department within sixty (60) days from execution of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A written guarantee, signed by two (2) parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals, which should be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Laundresses' and Sergeant's Quarters."
R. O. TYLER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873. }

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for walks and roads. For particulars, see the *City Record*.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

SPLENDID RACING—TOM BOWLING WINS THE ROBBINS STAKES IN A CANTER.

The sound judgment of the stewards in postponing the races on Saturday last was abundantly proved yesterday. Not only was there all the attendance from the Branch which the gallant Mr. Jerome had promised, but there was a considerable increase in the deputation from the Metropolis. The cause of this probably lay in the fact that sporting men generally were all at sea as regards the Travers Stakes next Thursday, and they wanted to see Tom Bowling run for the Robbins Stakes to learn definitely if he was indeed a racer, or only a fraud. They were amply satisfied, for the manner in which he cut down the field were one of the glorious things of the season.

The day was superb. The track was a trifle lumpy, and not exactly calculated for displays of high speed, but still immeasurably superior to the quagmire of last Saturday. The air was warm, but not exhausting; the sky a perfect blue, with pale bands of stratus clouds lying along the horizon. The foliage of the trees was a deep green, and the fair fields that surround the park were whitening for the harvest. From the grand stand the ladies drank in with delight the wide panorama of pastoral scenery that was spread before their eyes. They came early, and brought jolly lunches in their carriages, which they discussed on the benches with great enjoyment. Truly, the fare of the restaurant was not so good as usual, because the proprietor had packed up and gone to Saratoga, and fortunate indeed were those who had friends with hampers. The club-house was almost unvisited. Nobody cares to go up there for two reasons; first, because it is isolated and cannot be seen, and, secondly, because it is away on the hill and nobody can see the finish. If the stewards of the Park Association will heed any extraneous suggestions, THE TIMES would counsel them to shift the club-house alongside the grand stand, and then it will unquestionably obtain the preference which it deserves, for it is very elegantly fitted up.

Many ladies present wore green ribbons or green and orange in honor of Tom Bowling, and expressed their unbounded admiration for him, saying that they would just like to kiss him. Upon which a polite member of the club suggested that as Tom Bowling was savage of temper and inclined to bite, it might be upon the whole safer and pleasanter to kiss the owner, Mr. McGrath, who would appreciate the favor much more than his horse. At this there was a general titter in the neighborhood, and all the ladies took a good look at the genial gentleman, the unconscious subject of the joke. He looked confidently and he spoke confidently. To friends who asked him about Tom Bowling's temper he smiled scornfully, and said: "About as usual; but, gentlemen, Tom's agoing to win if he starts 100 lengths behind." Withers, who had two horses in the race, smiled knowingly. But Mr. McGrath nodded his head and said oracularly, "You'll see, gentlemen."

The betting men did not care much for the steeple-chase, and no pools were sold on it, the precious time being devoted to the Robbins Stakes. Tom was a favorite, but buyers greatly fancied Cottrill's Alice Mitchell and Doswell's Lizzie Lucas. The betting, however, was simply immense. Ladies invested altogether on Tom, and there was one black-eyed beauty surrounded by a regular court of admirers, who made fifteen bets of half a dozen pairs of kid gloves. She sorted them out dextrously, too—so many six-button, so many four-button, and so many two-button. Every gentleman who pleaded for an introduction and obtained it was at once challenged to a bet. None refused, and the cruel charmer, exhibiting her list to her cavalier *par excellence*, declared that she stood to win enough for a whole year.

After the handsome son of Beadsman had won the August Stakes in fine style, beating Belmont's Scratch, there was a general move on the benches, and a murmur of, "Now for Tom Bowling;" and soon the great colt made his appearance with his mane neatly braided and tied up with green and orange ribbons. A fair-haired girl, who wore her blonde hair in long plaits behind, with dark-brown ribbons, looked at them sorrowfully and wished she had remembered to get Tom's colors. The colt was worthy of all this admiration, for he never looked better in his lifetime. Still the remembrance of his cussedness haunted a great many betting men, and they invested on Alice Mitchell, or Lizzie Lucas, or Withers' two imported ones. At the Mutual Pools, the betting was incessant, the winners on Saxon in the preceding race putting their winnings at once on the great McGrath horse. They had received $45 for each $5, and consequently felt themselves in luck and were inclined to speculate. The field was soon mounted, and the jockeys winked at each other as they walked their horses about comfortably and eyed Bobby Swim, who was quietly waiting while Tom Bowling was being pacified. He seized a lucky moment and was on his back in the twinkling of an eye. Tom whirled round suddenly as if he was determined to bolt, but Bobby coaxed him and he cantered nicely up to the line. The word was given, and they all bounded off, Tom in front by ever so many lengths. But the drum had not sounded, and the flag had not fallen; hence it was a false start, and Tom Bowling, who was already at the club-house, had to be halted and brought back. This was done with apparent ease, but when the jocky tried to bring him up again, he refused. Then commenced an extraordinary scene. He could not be held. The jockey worked at his bit, and two powerful negroes endeavored to drag him to the line, but he would not go. All of a sudden he made one tremendous dive for the palings, as if resolved to crush the jockey against them. Swim was on the alert and threw himself off on the other side. The horse then made another tremendous rush for freedom; but one of the negroes, a perfect Hercules, clung around his neck, and by wrenching at his head, brought him to a stand by forcing him to cross his legs. The race being for two miles, all this passed in front of the grand stand, and some of Tom Bowling's backers trembled for their money, and actually stole down to the Mutuel Pools and hedged. McGrath had blinkers brought, which were clapped on him. He shouted to Bruce, "When the jockey is mounted, the men will drag him to the line. Start the horses then; no matter how far ahead they are of my horse, for it will make no difference in the end." Bruce nodded. Bobby Swim, watching his chance, mounted his horse at a bound, and the two powerful negroes held him back by the head. He dragged them to within ten lengths of the leading horses, whose jockeys were grinning at the performance. Bruce gave the word, the drum was tapped, and the flag fell, Tom Bowling being many lengths in rear of the hindmost horses. In a few bounds he had torn past them, the jockey being unable to hold him in, and went along at a tremendous pace, being shortly fifteen lengths ahead of them all. He had gone round three-quarters of a mile before Swim could hold him in, which he at last did. They soon rushed past the judges' stand on the first mile, the foremost horse being about two lengths from him. Everybody was cheering, and the friends of Cottrill and Doswell said: "Well, of course, you can't beat him for a mile, but wait till he gets to the next half-mile post, and then you'll see." But lo, and behold! When the half-mile post was reached, Lizzie Lucas, who beat him before, had enough, and fell back, hopelessly beaten, and Tom Bowling was increasing his distance visibly. When they turned into the homestretch, the sports were screaming, "A hundred to five on Tom Bowling," "A hundred to one on Tom Bowling," with no takers. The men rushed from the lower benches, waving their hats and screaming at the top of their voices, cheering like madmen. The ladies were screaming and waving their pocket-handkerchiefs as Tom Bowling dashed by in a common canter, many lengths ahead of the field, Bobby Swim smiling, and looking as proud as a king, as he heard the cheers and saw the men throw up their hats. McGrath was as cool as a cucumber. "I told you so, gentlemen," he said. "Now, don't let us hear any more of unfair starts after this." As everybody was rushing to shake his hand off with congratulations, he beat a hasty retreat to the judges' stand, on the opposite side of the track, where only the privileged could come. He shook THE TIMES correspondent heartily by the hand, and looked, as, indeed, he probably was, the happiest man in America.

Away behind the Mutuel Pools where they were paying his tickets, the crowd of winners fraternized in the heartiest fashion. They received $13 53 for each $5 ticket, and were just crazy with enthusiasm, predicting that Tom Bowling would win the Travers Stakes with ease, and would cut down Count D'Orsay, Springbok, and Strachino, as easily as he had Alice Mitchell and Lizzie Lucas. Then they, having a long time to wait before they were paid, began to speculate on what he would be when a four-year old, when his sinews were stiffened and his temper improved. "Mark dis chile's words," said an old Kentucky nigger who had invested in a ticket, "dis yere hoss is a going to be anoder Bosting, and dat's what's de matter." A gentleman next to him sympathized heartily with him, and, being pure Republican, talked to him as an equal. He whispered in his ear: "Massa gemman, buy Gorlitza fur de nex race." The gentleman took the hint, and Gorlitza, who was hardly noticed in the betting, took the liberty of winning, paying to those who invested in her the neat sum of $53 60 for each $5 ticket, which was very pleasant and a nice return for a little politeness.

A point of attraction was to be found in a party of Comanche Indians, who occupied stations on the grand stand. They have been brought here by P. T. Barnum, who is going to have an exhibition of them in Monmouth Park, where they will do feats of horsemanship, archery, &c. The interest felt in Tom Bowling was so great that, although there were twenty-six of them present, nobody noticed their presence until after the Robbins Stakes had been won. They were picturesquely attired and lavishly painted, and no doubt the exhibition will be very interesting when it comes off.

Mr. McGrath's horses were shipped in the Helen for Manhattanville last night, and left for Saratoga by an early train. It is to be hoped that Tom Bowling will have a comfortable voyage, and will be in fair condition when he meets his redoubtable foes next Thursday. The Directory consider this their most successful meeting. They have decided to hold a three days meeting commencing Aug 21.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The first event of the day was a handicap steeple-chase for all ages, over the regular course, but there were only two entries, viz.: George West and Victor Hugo. Although the former carried five pounds more than the latter, it was considered so sure a thing for West that very little betting was done at the rate of three to one. They went off at a very slow gallop, with West two lengths in the lead, but he soon relinquished that position in favor of Victor. They jumped all the obstacles in fine style, Victor increasing his lead to a dozen lengths as they came to the water jump in front of the grand stand. West allowed Victor to get further away and made a waiting race to the water jump the second time, where Victor led twenty lengths. It was not until they went round the third time that any interest was manifested in the race. They went into the regular track at the stables, and then West closed within six lengths of Victor. Going over a hurdle near the the half mile, West was within three lengths of Victor, and on the lower turn he headed him. West now assumed the lead and was three lengths in front at the three-quarter pole. Coming over the last hurdle West was four lengths in front, and won as he pleased by fifteen lengths in 6:35.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase Handicap, for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; purse $700, of which $75 to second and $25 to third horse.

Joseph Donahue's ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 140 pounds.......... 1
Jetu Walden's b. c. Victor Hugo, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sallie Russell, 135 pounds.......... 2
Time—6:35.

THE AUGUST STAKES.

The second race was the August Stakes, for two year olds, one mile, for which there were four starters. These were A. Belmont's b. c. Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormsley; P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol, by Asteroid; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold. It was considered a pretty sure thing for Scratch, and he was sold against the field, but the knowing ones were most lamentably sold on this occasion, for Saxon captured the race in the easiest manner possible. How they suffered may be judged from the following quotations:

Scratch	$230	$250	$470
Field	75	80	105

THE RACE.

They were sent away on their journey with Norton in the lead, Vandalite second, Scratch third, and Saxon fourth. As they traveled along the backstretch Vandalite forged in front of Nettie Norton half a length, who was two lengths ahead of Saxon, while the favorite was still running in the rear. When they were approaching the half-mile pole Vandalite shook off Nettie Norton, and when she passed that point she was a length in front of her. Scratch had gone up and collared Saxon and finally forged half a length in front of him. As they came up the homestretch Saxon came with a rush, passed Vandalite and assumed the lead. Scratch began to close up under the influence of the whip, while Vandalite fell back to the rear. At the draw-gate Saxon had all his competitors beaten and won by six lengths in 1:48¾. There was a fine struggle for second place between Scratch and Nettie Norton, which resulted in a dead heat, Vandalite being two lengths behind them.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—August Stakes; value $500; added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; for two-year olds; the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; second to receive $100, and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; one mile; nineteen nominations; value to winner $1,300.

P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol.......... 1
John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine.......... *
A. Belmont's b. c. Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke.......... *
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light.......... 0
Time—1:48¾.

*Dead heat for second place.

THE ROBBINS STAKES.

The most important event of the day was the Robbins Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, which had thirty-seven nominations, out of which five came to the scratch. These were Tom Bowling by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell by Planet, out of Volga by imp. Glencoe; T. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas by imp. Australian, out of Eagless by imp. Glencoe, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra by Kingston; also, b. c. Minstrel by Marsyas, out of Marchioness by Marquis. In view of Tom Bowling's engagement in the Travers' Stake, the result of this race was looked upon with intense interest by the connoisseurs, and notwithstanding his ugly temper and defeat by Lizzie Lucas, (a combination sufficient to shake confidence in him,) he was made the favorite, and in this case justified the expectations of his backers. The betting on the race was as follows:

Tom Bowling	$455	$360
Lizzie Lucas	235	215
Alice Mitchell	210	210
Withers	100	45
Total	$1,000	$830

THE RACE.

Tom Bowling delayed the starting, as usual, and made frantic efforts to break away from his trainer. Mr. McGrath got impatient himself, and told the starter to send them away, no matter where Tom Bowling was, as long as his head was in the right direction. When the signal was given Alice Mitchell was in the lead, Lizzie Lucas second, the two imported colts of Withers together, while Tom Bowling was at the mile distance stand. No sooner was he under way, however, than he astonished the spectators by rushing up among the others before they had fairly got to the turn, and when they were going round he went past them as if they were all standing still, and was immediately two lengths in the lead. When he passed the quarter-pole he was ten lengths ahead of Alice Mitchell and Lizzie Lucas, who were on even terms, three lengths in advance of Stonehenge and Minstrel, who were also running head and head. Coming round the lower turn there was a sharp and brilliant struggle between Lizzie Lucas and Alice Mitchell for the second place, and the pair were struggling head and head while closing upon Tom Bowling, who led them but four lengths at the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch the fillies were still side by side, and gained upon Bowling up to the finish of the first mile, where the latter was two lengths ahead of them. Going along the backstretch, Bowling got four lengths away from the fillies, who were together, four lengths ahead of Stonehenge, while Minstrel was still in the rear. When they passed the half-mile pole, Tom Bowling was still leading four lengths, while Alice Mitchell was second, a length before Lizzie Lucas, who was now but half a length in advance of Stonehenge. As they came round the lower turn, Stonehenge made his effort for the race, and was down in the third place when they passed the three-quarter pole, Tom Bowling was still showing the way by three lengths, while Alice Mitchell was in the second place, a length before Stonehenge, while Lizzie Lucas was fourth, and Minstrel fifth. When they turned into the homestretch, Tom Bowling came away, and won the race by twenty lengths easily in 3:42½, Alice Mitchell second, three lengths before Stonehenge third, one length in advance of Lizzie Lucas fourth, and Minstrel fifth.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Robbins Stakes; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1870; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of these stakes; two miles.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler.......... 1
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga.......... 2
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra.......... 3
T. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by imp. Australian, out of Eagless.......... 4
D. D. Wither's imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness.......... 5
Time—3:42½.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

The fourth race of the day was the Consolation Handicap for beaten horses, all ages, and seven came to the post. These were Mart Jordan, Galway, Tabitha, Coffee's colt by Lightning, Warlike, Gorlitza, and a filly by Beacon. The betting was in favor of Galway at the following odds:

Galway	$150	$330
Jordan	85	165
Tabitha	75	140
Coffee	70	135
Warlike	70	130
Gorlitza	85	110
Beacon filly	20	35
Total	$555	$1,045

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and after breaking away twice, they were sent on their journey. Gorlitza had six lengths the best of the start, Galway second, Coffee third, Tabitha fourth, Jordan fifth, Warlike sixth, and the Beacon filly in the rear. Gorlitza maintained the lead all the way round, and his only competitor that was at all dangerous was Galway, the others being far behind. Gorlitza won the race by a length, in 2:43¼; Galway second, six lengths before Tabitha, who was the same distance ahead of Coffee's colt; Warlike fifth, Mart Jordan sixth, and the Beacon filly seventh.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Handicap, all ages; purse $400, for beaten horses, ; (winners excluded;) a mile and a half.

A. C. Franklin's b. c. Gorlitza, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Schottische, 100 pounds.......... 1
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 3 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 85 pounds.......... 2
H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, 3 years, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave, 80 pounds.......... 3
Jno. Coffee's gr. c., by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 3 years, 87 pounds.......... 4
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warlike, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, 80 pounds.......... 5
J. F. Wilson & Co.'s ch. c. Mart. Jordan, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie. C, 90 pounds.......... 6
Thos. Jones' b. f., by Beacon, out of Maiden, 3 years, 73 pounds.......... 7
Time—2:43¼.

MILE DASH.

The fifth and concluding race of the day was a match for $50 aside between John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, and J. C. Hare's b. c. Aerolite, dash of one mile. This match was made before the Baltimore races, and was decided yesterday by agreement. It was in fact no race at all, for Survivor took the lead at the start, and immediately opened a gap of several lengths, and won the race by seventy-five yards in 1:46.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Match $1,000; dash of one mile:

Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 3 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington.......... 1
J. C. Hare's b. c. Aerolite, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Edith.......... 2
Time—1:46.

THE WILL OF THE LATE CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July, 21.—The will of Cora Livingston Barton, late of Red Hook, Dutchess County, was admitted to probate before Surrogate Dorland, in this city, to-day. William Allen Butler, Esq., of New-York City, appeared in behalf of the executors, and, although there are over seventy heirs-at-law, there is no contest. The executors qualifying were Charles O. Pinckney, Arthur Leary, Louis Livingston Hunt, M. Livingston Delafield, of New-York City, and Carlton Hunt, of New-Orleans. The will devises property to the amount of nearly $2,000,000. The following are among the charitable bequests:

To St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, for the purpose of endowing free beds, to be known as the L. L., or Louisa Livingston beds, the sum of $20,000; to the hospital known as the Charity Hospital, of the City of New-Orleans, the sum of $6,000; to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rhinebeck, $10,000; to the Children's Aid Society, of New-York City, $6,000; to the religious corporation known as the Rector, Church Warden, and Vestrymen of St. George's Church, New-York City, $8,000.

The old mansion at Red Hook, known as Montgomery Place, is left to the use of Carlton Hunt, Louisa Livingston Hunt, and Julia Barton Hunt. Among the bequests also, is one to every servant who was in deceased's employ.

A STARTLING FACT.

The work of the sanitary squad and the Board of Health is said to be well done in this City. So far as the vulgar eye of ordinary humanity can penetrate, that is so. But there is, according to the statements of the Fourth Ward medical practitioners, at least, a terrible hidden nest of pestilence in its tenement-houses; worse, even, than ever before. The Board of Health and the police have their officers and detectives patroling the streets, lanes, and alleys, to arrest violators of the Sanitary laws, and, so far as the open infraction of them are concerned, the officers succeed. The streets look clean, gutters are free from garbage and refuse, there are no barrels or dust-pans on the sidewalks, because the boys who swarm in the neighborhood would steal them. Outside all looks well, but inside the close, confined, badly-ventilated rooms are worse than ever. The doctors say that the pails of filth and refuse, which the denizens of the garrets, basements, and hall rooms used to empty into the street, are now kept indoors for fear of the police, and as in many of these terrible rookeries there is no provision made for the removal of deposits of dirt, except that furnished by the streets and gutters, the pails remain unemptied in holes and corners all day, festering and breeding pestilential vapors, until night comes and allows the wretched inmates to steal out and get rid of the nuisance.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT PARADE.

The annual parade and festival of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, yesterday, was quite a success, and the festival grounds at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, it is estimated, were attended during the day by about 3,000 persons. Among the visitors were Gen. Funk and staff, ex-Col. Krehbiel, and a number of officers of different regiments. The regiment commanded by Col. Stauff, turned out on a parade early yesterday morning, escorted by Capt. Klein's separate cavalry. Line was formed in Great Jones-street; thence the regiment marched through Third-street, up the Bowery, through Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Delancey-street, Norfolk-street, Seventh-street, and Eighth-street, at the foot of which a steamer was waiting, by which the regiment was conveyed to East River Park, where tents were struck for each company and for the line and staff officers. The guards were portioned out and placed under the command of Lieut. Bendleben, whereupon the regiment engaged in rifle practice, the prizes for which were a gold medal for each company. A dress parade in the afternoon was reviewed by Gen. Funk and the staff of the Second Brigade, which was very satisfactory in its minutest details. At the pavilion dancing was indulged in during the day, and until nearly midnight.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of commodities, are considered to be in many instances injurious, and to certain interests absolutely destructive. To obtain from Congress and the different State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control by law, within proper and constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation, a national society for the promotion of cheap transportation has been formed, and has already a membership consisting of several thousand in the Western States. Last evening a number of gentlemen of this City interested in the movement met at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and formed themselves into the "New-York Association for the Promotion of Cheap Transportation." Horace H. Day was elected temporary chairman, and after organizing the following officers were elected: President, Horace H. Day; Vice-President, C. Osborne Ward; Recording Secretary, Henry Evans; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Maddocks; Treasurer, Theo. R. Kingett.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Ferdinand Boutereif, of No. 40 Roosevelt-street, was committed yesterday by Justice Ledwith on a charge of having stolen three gold-plated watches, valued at $75, from John Columbino, of No. 5 East Eighty-eighth-street. James McGuire, of No. 420 East Eighteenth-street, for having attempted to pick the pocket of John Davis, of No. 415 West Fourth-street, was held in default of $1,000. On Sunday afternoon James Quait, of No. 417 West Thirteenth-street, was knocked down in Greenwich-street and plundered by three roughs, of whom two escaped, but the third, James Sullivan, of No. 300 West Houston-street, was committed yesterday morning in default of $1,000. William Osborn, aged twenty-five, fell overboard from the barge Sarah Smith, while in the North River, off Morton-street, returning from an excursion, on Sunday evening, and was drowned....Chas. McManus, aged thirty-three, of No. 218 Madison-street, accidentally fell overboard at the foot of Rivington-street, yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning by Officer Livingston, of the Thirteenth Precinct....Augustus Hart, aged fourteen, of No. 12 West Houston-street, had his right hand frightfully crushed in a printing-press at No. 75 Fulton-street, yesterday...... Frederick Maser, deck hand on the steam-boat Adelphia, at Pier No. 34 North River, had one of his feet badly crushed by a hand-truck passing over it yesterday. Annie O'Brien, a domestic in the employ of Elizabeth Adams, of No. 438 East Fourth-street, was held at the Tombs yesterday for stealing jewelry worth $124 from her mistress. John Curtin, a noted Fourth Ward rough, was held for trial by Judge Fowler, at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing a watch, value, $195 from Fred. Avers, of No. 94 Cherry-street. Yesterday, Thomas Sherwood, residing at No. 59 Vandaun-street, was arrested by Officer Lavercool, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, for refusing to give up a pocket-book containing $135 in currency and a check on the National Chemical Bank for $101 19, which he picked up on Saturday in Hudson-street. The owner, Daniel D. Foreman, of No. 158 Christopher-street, claimed it, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith. Sherwood was held in $1,000. A man named Anderson, who was arrested, on Saturday, for obtaining goods under false pretenses from Mr. Wm. Cleveland, of No. 51 First-street, was yesterday committed by Justice Shandley without bail.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER.

John Downes, of No. 221 Elizabeth-street, was sitting on the stoop of his residence, early yesterday morning, with two friends named Thomas Condon and James McLoughlin, when Felix Block came up the street drunk, and insulted two ladies with whom Downes was acquainted. He remonstrated, when Block drew a large clasp knife and stabbed Downes in the back of the head and in the right side of the neck, wounding him severely. He then stabbed Condon in the cheek, and McLoughlin in the forehead, slightly wounding them. He was arrested by Officer McKenna, of the Fourth Precinct, and held for trial by Justice Bixby at the Tombs.

A CHILD LED BY A ROPE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* says that on Wednesday afternoon last some of the citizens of Forsyth, in that State, were surprised by the sight of an old negro leading through the streets a negro girl, eleven years old, by a rope, securely tied around her neck. The old man alleged that the child had been living at his house, and under his control, and that she stole $18 worth of jewelry belonging to a lady who owned the premises on which he lived; furthermore, that punishment was required of the child for her conduct. The old negro had beaten her head almost into a jelly and led her like a spaniel three miles in the heat of the day, tied, when he admitted that she would have come with him without this resort. Her captor came to lodge her in jail in a summary manner, without trial. From this he desisted, on being informed that he would subject himself to indictment and prosecution for false imprisonment, and the ignorant little creature was allowed her liberty, at the suggestion of citizens of Forsyth.

SHELTER ISLAND.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—THE PRAYER EXERCISES—THE ISLAND AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—LIFE AT THE GROVE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHELTER ISLAND, Sunday, July 20, 1873.

As I sit here writing in the porch of a pretty cottage, facing the sheltered bay, a gentle breeze fanning the blue waters into tiny wavelets that glitter in the afternoon sun, the bell for the children's 2 o'clock prayer-meeting has just ceased to toll, and now I can hear the voices of the little ones coming over the hill from the grove as they join in the opening hymn. Another sound not quite so inspiring reaches me from the open windows of the Shelter Island Hotel dining-room. It is a painfully familiar sound (the constant clashing of dishes) heard daily in New-York restaurants, and is the one thing here on Shelter Island—shut out as it is from all the world—which calls to mind the great City—that is, if I except the great City's citizens; for to-day the island is fairly overrun with New-Yorkers. I can see them now as they stroll along the white sandy beach, and I know they have invested the orchard near the entrance to the grove, for I hear peals of pleasant laughter issuing from among the trees. But the Gothamites are not the only invaders to-day of this peaceful soil. Hourly quotas are furnished by the little steam-yacht plying between the island and Greenport, and beside there are many here from Boston, New-London, Bridgeport and other New-England towns. Quite a large number are here from Sag Harbor, and a roomy prayer-meeting tent has been built specially for their accommodation. This, in point of numbers, is the first really successful day of the camp-meeting. Wednesday, July 16, was the opening day, and although a goodly number attended there was subsequently a falling off, owing principally to the unfavorable weather. Up to yesterday afternoon a cold north-east wind prevailed and the constantly gloomy sky portending rain—which, by the way, didn't fall here in nine weeks, I am informed—most of the exercises were held in the little wooden chapel that stands at the left of the gateway as you enter the grove. Another reason why the meeting has not been as successful as it might have been is found in the fact that the farmers are busy with the harvest, which this year is so scant as to require their utmost care to save it. Better results, it is thought, would have attended the camp if it had been held later on in the present month, or even deferred until August. On Friday last there was a very good attendance at the different prayer-meetings. On that day a party of 500 excursionists from Norwich, Conn., chartered a steamer and came here, partly intent on pleasure, and partly to attend the exercises. Some were so charmed with the place that they at once entered into negotiation with a view of purchasing lots, and putting up permanent Summer residences. Very few people who see this place in the Summer months fail to be attracted by it. The island is seven miles in length and four in breadth. In this comparatively limited space there is every variety of scenery. He would be hard, indeed, to suit who cannot please himself here. If one loves a peaceful landscape in which to plant his vine and fig-tree, he can find in a lovely valley on the south of the island rich meadow-lands, watered by a broad stream, spanned at intervals by rustic bridges, with here and there a group of trees whose leafy branches overhang the river and afford a grateful shade to weary cattle seeking refuge from the Summer heat in the shallow waters near the brink. If he loves the forest he can find impenetrable recesses of shade. If he loves the sea he can look on it from a breezy hill-side, that makes one forget age and long to take a hilarious tumble in the sweet-scented heather.

This morning the services opened with a love-feast at 8 o'clock. The exercises were held in the open air, and presided over by Rev. Mr. Hubbell, of Long Island City.

The preaching platform is of wood, covered and finished with more care than similar structures usually are. The benches for the audience are arranged so as to form three aisles, under the shade of a grove of straight young oaks. For a love-feast, no better time and no more beautiful spot could have been selected. When the hymns were sung, the voices of the singers mingled with the sweet carolings of the early morning songsters in the trees. The air was still and balmy, laden with the delicate perfume of wild flowers. All nature seemed to join in one bounteous tribute to the Creator, and man was there to add his humble meed of praise. The exuberant expressions of love and gratitude to God heard on all sides, that at another time and under other circumstances grate harshly on the ear of one not professing a faith so demonstrated, seemed fitting and called for. Merely to exist, on such a morning and amid such surroundings, was of itself intense pleasure.

Bathing is not allowed at the grove on Sunday, but I fear the rule is but feebly enforced, or else the glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes of the young ladies who trooped into the grove for the love-feast must have been caused by early morning walks. But how account for that peculiar disheveled look of the hair which no amount of brushing will remove when the head is but recently dry after an immersion in salt water? After the love-feast, there was an interval of rest, and at 10 o'clock the principal service of the day began. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. More than 2,000 people, nearly half of whom came from Greenport and the neighboring Long Island villages by the steam ferry, assembled in the grove. The majority of those in attendance were dressed plainly, but on the front seats many of the ladies appeared in brilliant Summer toilets. The foliage in that part of the grove is not so dense, and, it may be, the fair worshipers were willing to show to the best advantage when an occasional sunbeam, struggling down through the trees, found them out. On the platform were Rev. Mr. Hubbell, of Long Island City; Rev. Dr. True, Rev. Henry Asten, of Port Jefferson; Rev. John Parker, of the Seventh-street Methodist Church; Rev. Charles Fletcher, and Rev. J. E. Searles. Rev. Mr. Fletcher presided, and opened the exercises by singing the ninety-third hymn, in which he was joined heartily by the entire congregation. Then followed a fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Asten, which moved many to exclamations of faith in Christ. After portions of the Scripture had been read, Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, of Brooklyn, approached the desk, and taking his text from Joshua, second chapter and twenty-first verse: "And she bound the scarlet line in the window," preached the sermon. He told in eloquent words the story of the covenant entered into between Rahab, the woman of Jericho, and the spies of Joshua; how, when the soldiers of the successor of Moses crossed the Jordan, and, storming the walls of Jericho, carried death and dismay among its citizens, Rahab, whose house was on the battlements, on the most exposed place, heeded not the entreaties of her friends to fly for safety, but, true to her covenant, kept the scarlet line with which she had lowered the spies four months before from the walls of the city bound in her window, and relied on it for safety with perfect faith. From this piece of biblical history the speaker illustrated ably and at length the power of saving faith. After the sermon a collection—the first since the camp-meeting commenced—was taken up to defray expenses incurred in rearranging the seats in the grove. At 2 o'clock Rev. Mrs. Losee held the children's prayer-meeting. It was a pleasant sight to see the little sun-burnt mites, gayly dressed, hurrying from the cottages and tents at the tolling of the bell. A little blind boy, possessed of a sweet, plaintive voice, led the singing. The exercises were brief—a most judicious custom where children are concerned—for very soon I heard the glad shouts and laughter of the little ones, and saw them come helter-skelter down the hill from the grove. At 3 o'clock a quiet prayer-meeting was held in the chapel by Rev. John Parker. By far the most impressive meeting, to my mind, was held in the evening. The numbers in attendance were not so large, the transient visitors having returned to Long Island by the ferry. Rev. Mr. Searles presided, and, as in the morning, the meeting opened with a hymn. Then followed fervent appeals by several of the clergymen present, and also by male and female members of the congregation. Many instances of miraculous conversions that took place at camp-meetings were related, and those present urged to pray continuously that the Lord might take up His abode in their hearts. A passionately eloquent address was made by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, and at its conclusion many came forward to the altar and confessed faith in Christ. This was the most impressive moment of the day. The clergymen came down from the platform and all kneeling joined in fervent prayer. The deep voices of strong men raised in an agony of supplication mingled with the sobs of women. Passionate exclamations of sorrow and again fervent expressions of joy could be heard on every side. And now the storm of supplication ceases. A grand hymn of praise and triumph rings through the grove, the benediction is pronounced and the meeting ends. In a few minutes the crowds have dispersed and the stands is deserted. At 10 o'clock the signal comes from the little chapel belfry warning those who are not dwellers in tents within the grove to leave. The sound of the bell is unwelcome. One likes to linger and view the night scene in camp. It is pleasant when the stars are out, and the moon is shining down through the trees, to wander dreamily about in the woods, the stillness broken only now and then by the sound of voices singing, coming from a tent where some devout family before retiring to rest, close the Sabbath with a hymn. There is something cloister-like about the place, and as one issues from the gate, and descends the ill-lighted path toward the hotel, the sounds of laughter grate harshly on the ear. This feeling, however, is quickly dissipated when one steps on the piazza in front. Here is a transition indeed that quickly reminds one that Shelter Island, besides being the abiding place of the Shelter Island Camp-meeting Association is also a popular Summer resort. On the piazza, seated in easy chairs, or walking up and down are stylishly dressed ladies and gentlemen such as one meets at other watering-places. The windows are open, and the buzz of pleasant conversation issues from the spacious, richly furnished parlors. There is no boisterous hilarity it is true, and a certain air of quietness pervades the place, yet there is that unmistakable look about the house which stamps it as essentially a watering-place hotel.

The camp-meeting closes on Saturday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Augustus J. Gleason, of No. 4 Fulton-street, shot himself accidentally in the arm last night, and was severely injured.

The factory of Cornelius Lanks & Co., No. 23 Sixth-avenue, was entered by burglars, on Saturday night last, and robbed of calf-skins and boot-fronts, valued at $228.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $293,490 45, and the payments $552,698 18. The amount in the City Treasury July 19, was $3,048,606 88.

Officer Scanlon, of the Third Precinct, was severely injured by being crushed between two trucks in Greenwich-street last night, while endeavoring to stop a runaway horse.

Thomas Barry, of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fifth-avenue, fell from the rocks at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street last night, and was fatally injured.

The body of John G. Morris, of No. 415 East Eighty-fifth-street, who was drowned at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, was found at the foot of Ninety-second-street yesterday evening.

The City Hall was unusually quiet yesterday, most of the Aldermen having deserted the building. Mr. Hosea B. Perkins, Commissioner Stern, and others, had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer in the afternoon.

The New-York Maennerchor gave its first concert and Summer-night's festival of the season, at Terrace Garden last night, for which a rich programme had been prepared, including some of the choicest German compositions.

An excursion of the Independent Order of Knights Templar of Lodge No. 42 will take place on the 25th inst. The barge conveying the excursionists will start from the foot of Broome-street and East River for Oriental Grove at 8 A. M.

The German Journeymen Cigar-makers' Association engaged in an annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at the Bellevue Garden yesterday, which was well patronized by the members of the craft and their families, and fully enjoyed by all participating.

Otto Ackerman, aged twenty-three, a nurse, employed in one of the institutions on Ward's Island, was yesterday committed for trial by Judge Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary preferred by Dr. Edward Frensch, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital.

Yesterday a lager-beer wagon, driven by John George Doll, of Morrisania, came in collision with a Second-avenue car at One Hundred and Second-street. A passenger, named James Austin, aged eleven years, was so badly injured that one of his legs requires amputation. Doll was committed by Judge Bixby.

Thomas Cunningham, of No. 8 Central-street, Boston, while on board the steamer Providence en route to this City, on Saturday evening, was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $350, and his pocket-book, containing $300, by some unknown thief, who entered his state-room and stole the articles while he was asleep.

We beg to call the attention of E. J. D. and other correspondents to the notice which appears prominently every day in this paper, to the effect that we take no notice of anonymous letters. We destroy at least fifty letters a day, unread, because the writers of them will not comply with a very reasonable condition.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $4,031 68; arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents, and interest, $3,467 27; market rents and fees, $3,713 75; Croton-water rents and penalties, $16,835 19; licenses and fees, $76 50; sale of *City Record* for one week, $16 36; First Judicial District Court, $46 50; Seventh Judicial District Court, $56 50. Total, $28,243 75.

Dr. Charles Milne, warden of the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, was yesterday arrested by Sergt. Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of cruelly and inhumanly beating an inmate of that institution, the little son of Benjamin Hyman, No. 100 Union-place, Greenpoint. The accused plead not guilty and demanded an investigation, pending which he gave bail in the sum of $500, Dr. Knight becoming his bondsman.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Crowley, employed in the New-York Bagging Factory, Bushwick-avenue, E. D., yesterday caught her hand in the machinery, and was so severely crushed that amputation became necessary.

The post-mortem examination in the case of Thomas H. Riley, who was supposed to have died from violence, proved that he had died from intemperance. The inquest will be held on Wednesday.

A farm-team and wagon belonging to A. Voorhees, of Flatbush, Long Island, ran away on Fulton-street, yesterday, and collided with car No. 439, Gates-avenue line, killing one of the car horses and breaking in the whole front of the car, causing a damage of about $400. John Waring, the car-driver, was severely injured.

As the ferry-boat George Law was on her way from Bridge-street to New-York, she ran against a small boat in which were a man named William Conick, of No. 25 Monroe-street, New-York, and his son, aged about fourteen years. The small boat was immediately upset, and the ferry-boat stopped. The boy was saved, but the father, who was unable to swim, was drowned.

STATEN ISLAND.

There was a strong effort made on Sunday, by the Police Commissioners, who are also a Board of Excise, to enfore the Excise law throughout Richmond County, but with indifferent success.

Church and family excursion of the friends of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Mariner's Harbor, will come off on the 26th of July. The steamer Twilight has been engaged for the occasion. The trip will be up the Hudson.

The Quarantine Commissioners could not award the contracts yesterday for the building of the pier and bulkhead for the proposed new boarding station at Staten Island, because they have not yet effected the title to the property.

On Saturday next the whole Staten Island Yacht Fleet will leave Stapleton and sail to Cedar Grove, on the South Beach, where they will anchor, and the members of the club and their friends will go ashore and have their annual day's sport, with a chowder and a clam-bake.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Baptist Society of Port Chester have decided to make improvements to their house of worship and grounds; also, to erect a parsonage adjoining the church.

Justice Pratt, at the close of the murder trials at White Plains, instructed the County Clerk to enter a fine of $35 against every absent juror of the county who had failed to appear or to present a valid reason for his non-appearance.

Rev. John B. Thompson, formerly of Tarrytown, has accepted a call from the Reformed Church at Peekskill, and will be installed pastor on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. Rev. J. K. Allen, of the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, will preach the sermon; Rev. M. S. Hutton, of Mount Vernon, will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the charge to the people.

LONG ISLAND.

The inquest upon the body of the infant found buried in the woods at Mannette Hill on Sunday week was renewed yesterday by Coroner Bayles. Dr. Bell, who made the post-mortem examination, said that the child, from appearances, was about five days old, and his belief was that it had died from some unnatural cause. The inquest had not been concluded at a late hour.

NEW-JERSEY.

Street Commissioner Van Keuren, of Jersey City, has been compelled to discharge 100 men employed in the Street-cleaning Department because he has no money to pay them.

George Fielder, the engineer of the rolling-mill in Grand-street, Jersey City, fell from a shaft twenty feet high, on which he was making some repairs, Sunday afternoon, and was severely injured.

Chancellor Runyon yesterday appointed E. N. Miller, Conrad M. Jordan, and Mason Loomis receivers for the Midland Railroad, under a suit brought by W. H. McArthur & Co., the contractors, who built the tunnel on the branch between Montclair and Morristown, and whose claims amount to $60,000.

Patrick Mahar, a boy living in Jersey City, is lying in a critical condition from a wound in the temple, inflicted on him Sunday evening, by a lad about his own age named Martin Fallon. The two became engaged in a quarrel, when Fallon picked up a heavy stone and threw it at Maher, striking him on the head. Maher is not expected to recover. Fallon has made his escape.

THE RHINOCEROS LOOSE.

Some recent incidents in a circus at Toronto are thus described by the *Globe*: "Part of the performance in the circus is the 'trot' made by the cow rhinoceros, and accordingly at the proper time the brute was led forth. The animal seems to be quite inoffensive, but it got balky yesterday afternoon, and it was only after a good deal of shoving and whipping that it could be induced to leave its corner. The brute has an immense bit in its mouth, and is led or guided by ropes attached to this. The route lay from the outer tent through a centre tent and so into the hippodrome. This was accomplished with a good deal of exercise and yelling of drivers and the deep bellowing of the rhinoceros. The ring was reached at last and one revolution made, when the animal bolted, breaking away from the leading ropes, and made straightway across the seats placed on the ground, and in the direction of the door. Now it became evident to the audience in this quarter that the cow was loose, and the manifestations that followed this conviction were varied, both in quantity and quality. One unanimous impression seized hold of them, that was, to place a reasonable distance between them and the cow. The majority uttered a succession of screams in doing this, while they dropped between the seats or sprang over them, rolling over in unaffected terror. In the meantime the keepers were in pursuit, and a body of Capt. Prince's choicest troops closed in to surround the cow, but they opened out again in skirmishing order with military celerity, retiring twelve paces while the brute was being lassoed. While all this was going on in the hippodrome the other animals had become distracted by the noise; and the roars of the lion and the chattering of monkeys and the screams of all the feathered tribes, made an uproar that those who heard it will not soon forget. For the rest the performance was successfully carried out."

TRAVEL TO THE YOSEMITE.

The San Joaquin Valley (Cal.) *Argus*, of July 12, has the following in relation to a cessation of travel to the Yosemite Valley: "Since the last days of June travel to Yosemite through this place has dwindled until there is scarcely a tourist to be seen on the way to the great world's wonder. Travel was brisk for a while during the Spring, but now our livery men and hotel-keepers complain bitterly of stagnation in business. It is evident that there is something radically wrong in the management of this travel by railroad, stage, and livery men, or the travel to the big trees and the Yosemite Valley and Falls would continue throughout the Spring, Summer, and Fall months. Tourists with whom we have conversed upon the subject say that the attractions are sufficient to draw thousands annually from distant parts of the world, were it not for the vast expenses attending travel, and the nearer they approach the great goal of their hopes and expectations the worse they are fleeced, every one with whom they have dealings piling on prices as though they intended to take all that a man could carry for the slightest service or accommodation. There is no reason why a Yosemite tourist should be charged seventy-five cents or $1 for his breakfast at a hotel or $1 for lodging, when a teamster, countryman, or ordinary sojourner at the same house enjoys the same kind of fare at fifty cents a meal and fifty cents for lodging. It is these discriminations against tourists at all the stopping places along the route that is ruining the great Yosemite as a Summer resort for persons who travel for health and pleasure."

MAUNA LOA.

The following description of a new eruption of the volcano Mauna Loa is given by the Honolulu *Gazette* of June 18: "Mr. William L. Green has just returned from a visit to the summit crater of Mauna Loa, which he found in full action, the fountain varying from 150 to 250 feet in height. The appearance of the interior of Mokuaweoweo, according to Mr. Green's descripton, has changed very much from what it was in September of last year. Now the cone-hills have disappeared, except one, (probably lately thrown up,) which is directly against the high wall on the west side. The fountain is located about where it was in September, but it is now in the centre of a circular lake of molten lava covered over with a dark surface, and perhaps 500 feet across. From the centre of this lake a constant lava jet is thrown up. Early in January (the 7th and 8th) this summit crater was in terrific action, and the lava was thrown so high as to be distinctly seen from Hilo. At this time the cones were probably thrown down, and the floor of the crater much changed. As the walls of the crater are 800 feet high the lava jet in January must have been at least from 1,200 to 1,500 feet high, to have been seen at Hilo. The residents at the Bay are very positive about its having been clearly visible at that point. What a grand sight that must have been—a stream of lava thrown up from an immense depth, to a height over 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. On this trip to the summit Mr. Green was accompanied by Miss Bird, the second female who has ever visited the crater of Mokuaweoweo."

MORE POISONING BY FISH.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch*, of Saturday, gives in the following a further account of persons taken suddenly and violently ill after eating smoked fish: "About two weeks since a family of nine persons on River-avenue, Allegheny, were so affected, and but two days ago another family living in the hill district of this city were similarly seized. Last night, at a boarding-house on Fourth-avenue, below Market-street, thirty people who had partaken heartily of the supper set before them, were taken violently ill. Dr. McNeal was summoned, and, upon observing the symptoms, declared that poison had been administered. Remedies were furnished, and all but one of the patients are now in a fair way toward recovery. It appeared, after search had been made, that all had partaken heartily of some smoked white fish, which had been placed on the table. The situation is becoming alarming and calls for the careful examination of the Board of Health. That dangerously poisonous articles are publicly sold without interference from the municipal authorities is a matter of general surprise. The previous cases were brought to the attention of the board through the public prints, but no action was taken upon them—this one is entirely too serious to be overlooked. One of the persons mentioned above is in a dangerous condition."

GENERAL INSURANCE LAW.

At the opening of the annual meeting of the North-Western Underwriters' Association, in Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. R. J. Smith, President of the association, threw out a suggestion in these words: "In my opinion the most desirable legislative action in reference to fire insurance we could have would be for the General Government, instead of the State, to take all the organizations in the business under its care by the enactment of a general insurance law similar to the National Banking law, thus doing away with all supervision, and at the same time placing all the organizations of the country under the charge of one department, the requirements of which should be such that the interests of all concerned would be protected and guarded without being burdensome or needlessly inquisitorial. Then if the companies were required to have a greater amount of capital, beside a working surplus, and to make statements of their actual condition when called upon, instead of at a certain fixed date, as now, we should feel that the result would be more satisfactory than under the present system."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

UTICA, N. Y., July 21.—Cheese—The market here to-day was quite active, the offerings reached 7,000 boxes, of which 6,000 were sold at 11½c.@13¼c. There were more sold at 12½c. than at any other figure, though seven or eight factories got 13c. The ruling figures were 12½c.@12¾c. About fifty factories were represented. At Little Falls, 708 boxes of dairy were offered and sold at 9½c.@12c.; the ruling price was 11½c.; 9,000 boxes of factory were offered, and 7,000 boxes sold. The extreme figures were 11c.@13c.; a number of factories going at the latter. The majority of sales were made at 12¼c.@12½c., and 12¾c.; the first two figures ruling.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market fairly active; prices firm for good grades; sales fair to extra at $5 20@$6 10; common to good Texans, $3 10@$4 70; Cows, $3 25@$4 15. Shipments—2,000 head. Live Hogs dull and declined, 15c.@20c. Receipts—14,000 head; sales common heavy to extra assorted lots, $4 50@$4 75, closing weak; a good many were unsold. Shipments—8,500 head.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—John R. Wilder, Sheldon White, Wm. Knox, John A. Smith, Wm. Reeve, W. B. White, J. D. Beale, S. H. Phelan, B. Bastidi, T. S. Parker, Thos. Shelton, S. S. Lewis, S. D. Zacharias, S. B. Harrington, W. Rommarsbacher, Mrs. Mamloch, Jas. T. Wilson, J. Bowman, R. M. Jennings, M. Bastidi, D. Casey, and others in steerage.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—D. W. Bliss, Miss Lizzie Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Rule and child, S. M. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wild, F. W. Wild, Miss Moore, Daniel Jackson, Mrs. Harrington, Rev. M. Tierney, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mrs. Willard, John Hardie, F. Wiberd, Mrs. Little, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. Roey, John Hollings, Miss Hollings, Mrs. McEwen.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—Miss Annie Reid, Miss S. A. King, Patrick O'Connor, Maria Langton, S. S. Le Messurier, Elizabeth Craig, Minnie Orr, Robert Wilson, Rev. J. C. Dunlop, Thomas Robinson, and 119 in the steerage.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The North German Lloyds' steamship Bremen, Capt. Schuleuberg, from New-York July 9, arr. at this port at 2 o'clock this morning and proceeded for Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, July 21.—The Hamburg-American steamship Holsatia, Capt. Berends, from New-York July 10, for Hamburg, touched at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21.—The National line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Guard, from New-York July 9, for Liverpool, arr. at this port yesterday.

The White Star steamer Celtic, Capt. Thomson, was signaled off Crookhaven at 1:30 P. M. this afternoon.

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS,
FINEST QUALITY,
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:47 | Sun sets.....7:[illegible] | Moon rises.....[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:24 | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate...[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Humboldt, (Ger.,) Frasch, Havre, C. Ressmelsberg & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Susan A. Blaisdell, Sawyer, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guad., H. A. Vatable & Son; Shamrock, Leland, Bombay, H. D. & D. U. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Repeal, (Br.,) Curry, St. Pierre, Mart., H. H. Swan & Son; Morning Star, (Br.,) Macomber, Trieste, C. W. Berteaux; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Osseo, Lowery, Beyrout and Alexandria, Squire, Thornton & Co.

Schrs. C. A. Sparks, Brady, Stettin, J. H. Ward & Co.; Ben Borland, Wright, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; Sadie F. Coller, Webber, Port Johnson, S. C. Loud & Co.; Parepa, Packards, Port Johnson, B. V. Metcalf & Co.; Souvenir, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., C. W. Berteaux; Jeddo, (Br.,) Calder, Halifax, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow July 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool July 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 25 cabin and 365 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Bark Salus, (of Shoreham,) Poland, Iquique March 29, via Hampton Roads July 11, with nitrate of soda to C. G. Ramsay—vessel to McMurray & Dammerell.

Bark Primera, (Arg.,) Krynen, Montevideo 48 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to C. F. Zimmermann.

Bark Ormus, (of Pembroke,) Pettingill, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Geo. de Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Ashler, (of Pugwash,) Roberts, Halifax 8 ds., with mdse. from wreck of steam-ship Atlantic to J. H. Sparks—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with 515 tons of coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Maria W. Norwood, (of Camden, Me.,) Sherman, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth,) Matthews, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Stockton,) Staples, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to C. A. Sherman—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Brig Lizzie W. Virden, (of Toms River,) Beatty, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Mary E. Dana, (of Boston,) O'Neil, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Sarita, (of London,) Brown, Truxillo 20 ds., with sarsaparilla and rubber to Laycraft & Co.

Schr. Clara, Woodhouse, Mount Brazo, Texas, 20 ds., with hides to Woodhouse & Russell.

Schr. Abby K. Bentley, Mahaffey, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. July 14, lat. 34 30, lon. 76, passed brig Eric, bound N.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of Turk's Island,) Alexander, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. R. S. Newman, (of Bucksport,) Newman, St. Anna, Mexico, 24 ds., with mahogany to Moller & Theband—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. James Ford, (of Fall River,) Huntley, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Charles Euling & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Richmond.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. J. Fort, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. W. Pharo, White, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Corliss, Virginia.
Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Searles, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Murray, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Stewart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Beebe, Providence.
Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Thos. G. Benton & Son.
Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 21.—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; William Crane, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; Centipede, from Philadelphia; barks Mary E. Packer, from Leith; Jenny Cushman, from Cape Verde; brigs Slord, from Gottenburg; Constance, from Barbadoes; George W. Chase, from Matanzas; schr. Samuel Fabens, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—Arr. schrs. Lilly, from New-York; Mary Mankin, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Romance, from Havana; Nellie Ware, from Matanzas; Home, from Matanzas; bark Ethan Allen, from Boston, for Norfolk.

Passed out, bark King Carl, for Belfast; steamer Leipsig, for Bremen; brigs Trio, Italia, Concord, Chattanooga, Fidelia, Italia, and S. V. Nichols; schrs. Jane Reed and Rebecca Florence; brigs Cuba and Fingal old. for New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 21.—The steamer Somerset arr. from Boston to-day and proceeded to Charlottetown in the afternoon.

The Government steamer Lady Head sld. to-day on a visit to the light-houses eastward.

LEWES, Del., July 21.—Arr. barks Kate Carnie, 115 ds. from Foo Chow, and India, from Hamburg; brig J. Bickmore, E. H. Kennedy, and Charles Miller; brig Rhone, from Havana, for orders; steamer City Point, from Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21.—Arr. steam-ship Magnolia, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 21—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Martha Innis and Mamon de Ajuria, Lynn, for Philadelphia; Jarah J. Bright, Boston, for do.; Silas McLoon, Rockland, for New-York; Jennie M. Vandervoort, Portland, for Bellaford, Long Island; Darius, Bangor, for New-London; Wyoming, Calais, for Bridgeport; Alcoba, Richmond, Me., for Richmond, Va.; Arcilla, (Br.,) St. John for orders.

Wind, W. N. W., light, overcast.

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Union-Square, New-York,
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SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
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The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
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KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
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DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
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Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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